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REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,163.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2¼ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2¼ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander Bevis, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1872.		Feb. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave Colombo	8
	Feb.	,, Galle	9
,, Carwar	1	,, Negapatam	12
,, Mangalore	2	,, Pondicherry	13
,, Cannanore	3	,, Madras	15
,, Tellicherry	3	,, Coconada	17
,, Calicut	4	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Beypore	4	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Cochin	5	,, Gopaulpore	19
,, Allepey	6	,, False Point	20
,, Tuticorin	7	Arrive CALCUTTA	21

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd February 1872, at noon.

Feb. 1872.		Feb. 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSSORAH	21
Kurrachee	6	Arrive Fao	21
Arrive Guadur	7	,, Bushire	23
,, Muscat	9	,, Linga	28
			March.
,, Bunder Abbas	11	,, Bunder Abbas	1
,, Linga	13	,, Muscat	3
,, Bushire	15	,, Guadur	5
,, Fao	17	Leave Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th January 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Hog Island.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3-cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th February, and the MINERVA, 3,124 tons, on or about the 10th March.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13

The Imperial Mail Steamer MINERVA, 3,124 Tons, 400 H.P., which has excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess, will leave Bombay on or about the 10th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER MINERVA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£50 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£37 0	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£36 0	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.............£13 | Second Class.............£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O Co. :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 18th January 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 29th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. AUSTRALIA, (3 684 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain J. S. Murray, will LEAVE, for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 30th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 27th January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal.)

To be despatched next Month.

THE fine new s.s. RED GAUNTLET, Captain Marx, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th January 1872.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the

20TH MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board :—

	First Class.	Second Class.
TO SUEZ	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
TO LIVERPOOL	,, 500	,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the s.s. Xantho.)

WALAMO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H. P. (Nom.)

THIS favourite Steamer will be again despatched on 28th January. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation (amidships) for a large number of First Class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. She carries an experienced Doctor and Stewardess, and in table arrangements and otherwise everything will be done to insure the comfort of passengers. The Rates of Passage are as follow :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez	£30	£20
To Liverpool	£50	£30

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board. Applications for passage to be made to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., or to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

N.B.—Will be followed by the well-known s.s. Orlando, leaving the end of February.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(*To be despatched hence on 31st instant.*)

THE full-powered and favourite Passenger Screw Steam-ship ROLLO, 1,437 registered tons, Captain Abbott.

The accommodation of this fine new Vessel which is amidships and similarly arranged to that of the Orlando, so well known in the trade, is extensive and exceptionally good and well ventilated.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
,, ,, to Liverpool	£50
2nd ,, to ,,	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and special provision has been made by the Owners to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers, the absence of which so frequently occasions inconvenience and discomfort.

A medical man of experience is regularly attached to the Steamer, and punctuality with respect to date of departure will be observed.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	11
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAMER TO THE KATTYWAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast-sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 P.M. :—

Jafferabad	Mangarole
Diu	Porebunder
Varavul	Dwarka
	Cutch Mandvi.

For Freight and Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTUL, Manager, No. 73, Bazaar Gate Street, or 45, Kalbadevi Road.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship COLONEL FYTCH, Master Boyd, arrived from Mauritius, are hereby informed of its ARRIVAL, and are requested to send BILLS OF LADING for their respective Goods for my countersignature, and to PAY FREIGHT, and TAKE DELIVERY of the same.

Captain Boyd will not be responsible for any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent, Colonel Fytch.

23rd January 1872.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s. £3 3s. ; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s.

Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,

168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD and CO.

Have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the LIGHT-HOUSE, Colaba, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, and THURSDAY, the 1st February next,

THE SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Mostly made to order and nearly new,

AN ERARD'S SEMI-GRAND MAHOGANY PIANOFORTE,

Polished Plate Mirrors,

Elegant Time-pieces, Bronze Figure Clocks,

Candelabra, Ormolee, Bronze, and decorative articles, Bronze Statues, &c.,

Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs,

Handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services,

Beautiful cut and moulded Glass,

Plated Goods,

CARRIAGES, Harness, &c., manufactured specially to order by first-class London Houses, and but little used,

An Aviary of Canaries and other rare Birds,

Parrots and Cockatoos with perches,

Brussels, Carpets, and Madras Cane Matting,

3 high caste ARAB HORSES going in double or single harness and over 14-2½ hands,

Bullocks and Aden Cows,

Choice Plants, in tubs, pots, and vases.

The appointments of the Domestic Offices.

A quantity of Wines and Europe Stores, specially selected and imported direct,

And other Appointments of a first-class Establishment,

The Property of Henry Morland, Esq.

Full particulars and catalogues will be published and the property will be on view some days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. hereby give notice, that the sale of the property of the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker, advertised to take place on the 24th of January, will not take place till the 21st of February.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

At 3 P.M.

Just Landed per Ship Jumna.

One new Canoe Barouche, painted lake and lined blue morocco with handsome plated lamps, pole and shafts, complete, by H. Lovell, London.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., on account of the concerned, the following packages saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane ex Codabux and Teazer—

25 packages Sundries.

TERMS CASH—Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the goods from the Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton Presses, Iron Tanks, Brass and Copper Pots, Dishes, Tongs, Ladles, Scales with weights, and a good number of other Utensils, Carts and Bullocks, Camels, &c., &c., at Oomrawuttee.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the late Runchordass Megjee, the abovementioned Brass and Copper Utensils, &c., &c.

Also, on the same day at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with a message or shop standing thereon, situate in the large Shroff Lane, at Oomrawuttee, measuring guj —— in length and guj —— in width. It is bounded on the east by a road, and on the west by the temple of Duty Moorlidhur, and on the south by the shop of a Wora and the house of a basket maker, and on the north by a road, and being opposite to the shop of Mohanlal Radhakisan.

Also, on the same day, at 5 P.M.

A lease of a piece of Inam land belonging to Sivchiram Gungadin, is let to Runchordass Megjee, deceased, at Rs. 60 per annum, it bears No. 61, and is 269 cubits in length and 250 cubits in breadth, it is bounded on the east by the ground of Balcrushna Jeram, on the south by the ground of Wora Jeffeejee Haftoolabhai, on the west by the ground of Sivchiram Gungadin, on the north by the court of Sona Dhangar. The lease is dated the 11th day of July 1868, and extends the time for 25 years, that is from 1868 to 1893.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable English Walnutwood and richly open Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, handsome plated 6, 8, 10 and 12 Light Chandeliers by Nash, valuable Clocks, first-rate Musical Boxes, large Iron Safes, rich Ornaments, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the Estate of the late Runchordass Megjee, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome English-built light Mail Phaeton with a fast-trotting handsome Australian Mare.

One Grey Arab, about 8 years old, nearly 15 hands high, a good harness Horse.

One Bay Arab Colt, 4 years old, about 14-1½, very high-caste.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ROLLO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1872.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" PALE ALE.

TRADE A MARK

REGISTERED.

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co., having increased their supplies to the Bombay Market, desire to draw the attention of Dealers and the Public to the fact that all their shipments in Bottles are now bottled by themselves, and are forwarded direct from their Brewery.

Having had a lengthened experience, practically derived from extensive shipments, they prepare their liquors with the utmost care to suit a tropical climate, and as they are both Brewers and Bottlers, their shipments may be relied on as being perfectly free from all adulteration. Supplies can be had from all respectable Shopkeepers at Outstations as well as in Bombay.

JAMES BOGIE,

Agent of Messrs. Aitken & Co.

N. B.—The Corks are branded James Aitken & Co., Falkirk Brewery.

THIS SEASON'S GOODS.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of GOODS, which is replete with the latest Novelties in all the Departments.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

		Rs.	a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10	0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11	0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14	0
	Fine Super Colours	16	0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16	0
	Fine Super Merino	16	0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4	8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26	0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6	8
	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9	0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8	8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz	60	0
	Badham's White Shirts, per doz	60	0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6	8
	Dux, per doz	6	8
	West End, per doz	6	8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6	8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11	0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19	0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22	0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30	0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22	0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Travelling Suits.	35	0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats.	15	0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12	8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	5	8
	Black Felt Isis	6	8
	Black Felt Worthing	6	8
	Black Felt Derby	6	8
	Black Felt Cantab	6	8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6	8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25	0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16	8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	15	0
SOLA TOPEES	A large Assortment of best-made Sola Topees.		
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2	0
	Best Clarence	2	0
	Best Cantab	2	0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2	12
	The Campbell Bow	1	8
	The Windsor's	2	8
	The Romal "Satin"	2	12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1	8
	Black Tom Thumb	1	8
	Coloured Eglinton	1	8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1	4
	White Dress Ties From 8 Ans. to	1	0
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5	0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Coloured Borders	5	0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10	0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).		
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.		
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.		

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND CO.,

22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AITKEN'S BEER, VIA SUEZ.

A SMALL SHIPMENT, per Steamer ADA, from London, EXPECTED in a FEW DAYS.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

NOTICE.—On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 25th, 26th, and 27th January, a BAZAAR will be HELD in the Hall of the MONEY INSTITUTION, Esplanade, where a large quantity of Children's Dresses of various sorts, and Ladies' Fancy Work, some of it extremely valuable, will be exhibited for Sale.

The proceeds will be given partly to the Zenana Mission and partly to the Association for Female Education in India.

All friendly to these good causes are respectfully invited to attend.

Bombay, 23rd January 1872.

Best Electro-Plated MARMALADE, OR JAM, JARS,

of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut Glass and Wedgewood Wares, mounted in plate,

at

Rs. 13-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 27, 30 and 33.

Electro-Plated Ware of every description on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE OCTOBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF PEKIN.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers :—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps.

Rimmel's Rose Water Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

Rimmel's Violet, Rose-leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

A liberal allowance to Shippers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs

to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TILE MANUFACTORY, MANGALORE.

The Undersigned begs to draw the attention of all Builders, Contractors, &c., to the

FLAT (GROOVED) AND RIDGE TILES

manufactured by Messrs PFLEIDER AND RIEHM, Mangalore, which are superior in every way to the usual common Country-made Tiles.

For economy and durability he is confident they are unsurpassable, and will recommend themselves to every one who uses them.

For Roofs covered with them a saving of 1/3rd is effected on Rafters alone, and more than ½ on the Reepers.

3 0 of these Tiles will cover an area of 200 square feet, whereas 3,000 of the Country Tiles would be required for the same surface.

If carefully laid on they efficiently prevent all leaking and do not require the periodical changing and turning as the Country Tiles do.

The Undersigned is prepared to receive Orders for the above as Sole Agent for the Manufacturers in Bombay.

SAMPLES ON VIEW.

J. NEUBERG,

Meadow Street, Bombay.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the Bombay General Post Office, from 11th December to 15th January 1872.

Agg, Wm., Lieut.-Col.
Archibald, W. T. A.
Abdool Azeez Mahomed Ghouse & Co.
Abdoolhuson Tyebjee.
Butler, S M., Mrs.
Bell, Mrs.
Burton, W.
Brittain, E.
Broome, E.
Byramjee & Co.
Brack, T.
Bomanjee Perozeshaw.
Curran, P. H.
Cohen, M. C.
Carr, Miss.
Cook, J. W.
Cowasjee Dadabhoy.
Craigie, A.
Clarke, Lieut.
Davis, R. H.
Dennison Christien and Berbuc & Co.
DeRenzy, J., Mrs.
Goff, S. W.
Grant.
Gale, R., C.E.
Grigsby, W.
Greiner, Messrs.
Harris.
Hawkins C. A. C., Major.
Harris, W.
Harrin, A. Rev.
Hood & Co.
Hunter, Captain.
Hogg.
Johnson, J.
Johnson, P. A.
Johnson, S. A.
Johnson, E.
Jeffries, W.
Kerr. L. M.
Keshowram Crustnaram, Attorney for Narotumdass Gopaljee.
Lee.
Lee, G.
Lonsdale, Captain.
Levy Bros, Messrs.
Morris, C.
McIntosh, Mrs.
Mohunlal Gujallal.
Meherjee J Dorabjee & Co.
Nusserwanjee Maneckjee.
Norris, J.
Norman, Mrs.
Nowell and Windle, Messrs.
Ovans, R. C.
Pratt, W.
Pendlebury, J.
Pearce, S.
Pinto, J. P.
Plunkett, W.
Pinder, P., Mrs.
Ragoba Pandowsett.
Rangel, J.
Rustomjee Hormusjee.
Ryan, J.
Rhind, R. H.
Reade, Captain.
Seringham, A. W.
Searle, W.
The President, Remount Committee.
The Secretary, Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway, Bombay.
The Honorary Secretary, Ecclesiastical Association.
Thomas, F. H., Captain.
Tandy, & Co.
The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Rowing Club.
The Agent, Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Company.
Williams, W.
Whyte, C. A. L., Rev.
Warneker, H. H.
Waitgarth, J.

Bombay General Post Office, 23rd January 1872.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a

PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,

duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.

Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

BATH AND WITNEY BLANKETS.

SIX QUARTER, OR CHILD'S COT.

No.	Length.	Width.	Weight.	Price, each.	Price, per Pair.
1	5 ft.	3 ft. 6 in.	3 lbs.	Rs. 7	Rs. 13-8

EIGHT QUARTER, OR SMALL COT.

No.	Length.	Width.	Weight.	Price, each.	Price, per Pair.
2	5 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	3½ lbs.	Rs. 4	Rs. 7-8
3	5 9	4 6	4	4-8	8-8
4	5 9	4 6	4¼	6	11-8
5	5 9	4 6	4½	6-8	12-8

NINE QUARTER, OR SINGLE COT.

No.	Length.	Width.	Weight.	Price, each.	Price, per Pair.
6	6 ft. 7 in.	5 ft.	5½ lbs.	Rs. 6-8	Rs. 12
7	6 7	5	6¼	8	15
8	6 7	5	6½	9	17-8

TEN QUARTER, OR SMALL DOUBLE COT.

No.	Length.	Width.	Weight.	Price, each.	Price, per Pair.
9	7 ft. 6 in.	5 ft. 10 in.	5½ lbs.	Rs. 8	Rs. 15-8
10	7 6	5 10	6½	9	17-8
11	7 6	5 10	7	11	21-8

ELEVEN QUARTER, OR DOUBLE COT.

No.	Length.	Width.	Weight.	Price, each.	Price, per Pair.
12	8 ft. 3 in.	6 ft. 4 in.	8 lbs.	Rs. 8-8	Rs. 16-8
13	8 3	6 4	8½	9	17-8
14	8 3	6 4	8¾	11	20
15	8 3	6 4	9	11-8	21
16	8 3	6 4	9¾	12-8	24
17	8 3	6 4	8¼	14	27

TWELVE QUARTER, OR LARGEST DOUBLE COT.

No.	Length.	Width.	Weight.	Price, each.	Price, per Pair.
18	9 ft. 3 in.	7 ft. 4 in.	10½ lbs.	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 24
19	9 3	7 4	11½	16	31
20	9 3	7 4	13	18	35

TERMS :—TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,

9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23 RAMPART ROW,

(Late of Hummum Street,)

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,

Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

ROBB'S SUPERIOR BISCUITS,

As supplied to Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and several Foreign Courts.

		Rs.	
Nursery Biscuits	per Tin	Rs. 3	0
Nursery Biscuit Powder	,, ,,	,, 1	0
Charcoal Biscuits	,, ,,	,, 1	0
Pic-Nic Biscuits	per 4lb Tin	,, 3	0
Cuddy	per Tin	,, 1	8

Others shortly expected.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.

WE have much pleasure in notifying that We have now received an entirely NEW STOCK of fine London-made JEWELLERY, consisting of—

SUITS,
BRACELETS,
EARRINGS,
LOCKETS,
CHAINS, &c.

Suitable for

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PALANQUIN CLOCKS—

STRIKING,
REPEATING,
ALARUMS,
MINIATURES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,

In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Mensin, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 500
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—SIMLA.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold, Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. ; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
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  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Chesson and Woodhall ; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, which has been selected from the best Manufacturers, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be equalled at the price.

He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts :—

Superfine West of England Black and Blue Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coatings.

West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.

UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST REGULATION.

Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.

Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers			Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed, superior quality	ditto	ditto	,, 26
Fancy Silk Mixed	ditto	ditto	,, 30
Coloured Cotton Washing Drills	ditto	ditto	,, 16

Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.

Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.

Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.

Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.

Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every description.

Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Has much pleasure in announcing to the LADIES of BOMBAY, POONA, and OUT-STATIONS that an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY has just been opened at both her Establishments in Bombay and Poona.

HATS—Ladies' and Children's, handsomely trimmed in Straw and Felt ; also untrimmed.

HATS—Handsome Millinery Hats.

BONNETS—In the Latest Style Millinery, Chip and Straw.

BONNETS—For Infants, in Satin and Silk.

FRISSETTE—The "Scarborough," &c., in all shades. Hair Nets to suit.

RIBBONS—Specially selected.

TRIMMINGS—The most Fashionable and various.

JACKETS—"La Polonaise," "Postillion," &c., in every variety of material.

SILKS AND SATINS—In soft shades, specially selected ; also dark colours.

OUTFITS—Ladies' Underlinen, Stockings, Dressing Gowns, Cloaks, Boots, Slippers, &c., &c.

OUTFITS—Children's, complete.

COSTUMES—In "Satinue"—"Batiste" and "Mohair," in all colours and styles

CRINOLINES—"Dolly Vardens," "Dupleix," "Express," &c., &c.

LACES—Honiton, Duchesse Point Mechlin, &c., Real and Imitation.

GLOVES—Ladies' Gent's, and Children's.

FLOWERS—Best French.

WEDDING—Dresses, Wreaths, Bouquets, Veils, &c.,—a handsome variety.

MOURNING—In all material, Sets in Black and White.

BALLS—Every description of requisites, Dresses, Fans, Ornaments, &c., &c.

All Orders receive prompt and particular attention.

Fresh Supplies received by each successive Mail.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

Mrs. LAKE

BEGS to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received OVERLAND, per P. and O. Company's Steamers DELHI, DECCAN, BANGALORE, and BARODA, a large, fashionable, and Choice selection of MILLINERY, &c., for the Season.

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS and HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

LADIES' RIDING HATS, BLACK and COLOURED VELVETS.

CHILDREN'S HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

Handsome Silk, and Satin EVENING DRESSES.

Black, White, and Colored Silk, and Satin DRESSES.

FRENCH PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS, PIQUES, LAWNS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, LINSEYS, SATEEN, SERGE, MERINOS, TWEEDS, LUSTRES, TWILL, and MUSLINS.

THE "DOLLY VARDEN," POLONAISE in Silk, Grenadine, and Muslin.

THE "DOLLY VARDEN," CRINOLINES.

PLAITED CHIGNONS, FRIZETTES, BUNCHES of CURLS, RIBBONS in great variety.

ELEGANT BALL DRESSES, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

FLOUNCED MUSLIN SKIRTS.

White and Coloured WREATHS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and MANTLES and JACQUETTES in great variety.

Black and White Lace, and Muslin BODICES, CAMESOLES.

Lace COLLARETTES, and SLEEVES.—THE NEW DUCHESS LACE TIES.

LADIES' UNDERLINEN, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,

REPLETE WITH EVERY REQUISITE.

GLOVES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

PRICE LISTS OF ALL GOODS IN STOCK SENT ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED OVERLAND.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Ladies at Outstations requiring DRESSES or RIDING HABITS made to order, are particularly requested to send by Bhangy post a tight-fitting high BODICE as a guide to size ; also length of skirt in front, in inches ; size round waist, in inches ; length of arm, in inches,—which will insure a good fitting Dress or Habit.

TELEGRAMS.

Orders by TELEGRAPH for BALL DRESSES or other GOODS, when accompanied by a reference for payment in Bombay, will receive immediate and careful attention.

MEASUREMENTS REQUISITE by TELEGRAPH—Ladies' height, size round shoulders, and waist in inches ; length of skirt in front.

TERMS CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in BOMBAY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MR. RICHARD WILLIS having retired from our Firm, his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY therein CEASED on 31st DECEMBER last.

FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

THE time for receiving the TENDERS for the SCRAPING of ROADS is EXTENDED up to NOON of the 29th INSTANT.

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,

Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

FOR DISPOSAL, owing to the decease of the late Proprietor, an old established CONSULTING PRACTICE in BOMBAY, well suited for a qualified young Surgeon desirous of obtaining an introduction to a First-class Ready-money Practice in Bombay. There is an open Surgery attached. For further particulars address "F," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 10th January 1872.

NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS against the LOCAL FUND DEPARTMENT, Tanna, are hereby required to lay the same in full, in writing, at the Office of the President, Local Fund Sub-Committee, Tanna, on or before the 25th instant. No Claim preferred after the above date will be attended to.

J. W. ROBERTSON,

President Local Fund Committee, Tanna District.

Camp Khalapoor, 5th January 1872.

NOTICE TO CONNOISSEURS OF FINE AMERICAN TOBACCO.

THE Undersigned, Sole Agent for Western India of George Campbell & Co., begs to announce that about the 1st proximo will be received, via Liverpool, per Steamer STIRLING, an Assorted Shipment of 47 packages VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, comprising several of the Brands whose reputation has been established in other Markets.

JAMES BOGIE.

Bombay, 16th January 1872.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 19th, to TUESDAY the 23rd inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,

Bombay, 17th January 1872. Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December 1871, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, will be PAYABLE, on application, on and after the 23rd INSTANT.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,

Bombay, 17th January 1872. Secretary and Treasurer.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Ex WALAMO,

PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.

BEST GRUYERE CHEESE,

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

BOTH THE ABOVE ARE IN CUT.

WILLS' BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE,

VIRGINIA RETURNS,

AND

LATAKIA.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

G'S LINIMENT,

An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP AND Co.

Mr. J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS.

SQUARE PIANOS BY SCHIEDMAYER, OF STUTTGART.

Seven Octaves, solid Mahogany or solid Walnut Wood, made expressly for the Climate of India.

The PIANOS imported by Mr. N. during the last seven years from the above Makers have given general satisfaction, and he has every confidence that those now on hand will likewise meet with the approval of the Public. The Pianos have been improved in various points, and Mr. N. ventures to say that every purchaser will not only be pleased with the clear and full tone of the Instrument, but also with its durability and moderate price.

Rs. 575 net Cash.

PIANO STOOLS, highly made, richly carved, with Patent Metal Screw, the Seats covered with Morocco Leather ; Rs. 22 to 25.

PIANO REQUISITES.

Hammer and Damper Felt, Strings, Tuning Forks and Keys.

HARMONIUMS,

BY TRAYSER, OF STUTTGART.

SOLID OAKWOOD CASE ; made to stand the Climate of India, as proved by importations of Harmoniums, by above Makers, during the last 15 years.

These Harmoniums have an arrangement for excluding rats and vermin from the interior.

J. NEUBERG.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.,

19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,

BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and Sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made with great care, strictest supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Orders. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN, Manager.

156, Leadenhall Street, } London.
23, Regent Street, }
10, North John Street, Liverpool.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles are enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Paper for Mill.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet. Rates unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₩ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	670
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	195
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 n'.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	89
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	109¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	216

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	293
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-8 to 16-9
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-7
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	109¼
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	101¼ to ½
Four per cent	98¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	111
Do. Do. Market Rate	111
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92¾
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90¼
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	123 xc.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned Sales are reported to have been effected yesterday by European houses :—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs. a. p.
1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings,	40 inch 39 yds.	7 lbs.	4 11 0
500 " " "	40 " 39 "	7 lbs.	4 10 0
500 " " " (com)	40 " 39 "	8¼ lbs.	5 9 0
650 " " "	40 " 39 "	7½ lbs.	5 6 0
2,000 " Madapollams	32 " 24 "	2¼ lbs.	1 13 0
1,500 " "	32 " 24 "	2½ lbs.	1 14 0
1,500 " "	32 " 24 "	3 lbs.	2 3 0
2,000 " Jacconets	32 " 24 "	2¼ lbs.	2 1 3
400 dozen Coloured Handkerchiefs			1 7 0
400 " "			1 11 0
400 " "			1 13 0
600 " "			1 6 0

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made yesterday by European firms :—

COTTON.

250 candies Old Compta (ready)	Rs. 200
50 " " Veravul "	" 215
25 " " Vingorla Cotton (ready)	" 226
50 " " Dhollera (ready)	" 237
50 New Khandeish (ready)	" 250
50 " " Oomrawuttee (ready)	" 256¼
25 " " Ferozepore	" 260
50 " " Agra	" 200
50 " Old Veerumgaum "	" 228½

The subjoined sales are reported to have been reported yesterday by European houses :—

YARNS.

3,100 lbs. Mule Twist No. 40	As. 10½
3,000 " Water " " 30	" 11¾
2,000 " " " " 40	" 13¼

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—23RD JANUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 23rd January, 11-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 23rd January, 1-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 22nd January, 2-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 11 minutes.

Via Turkey, 22nd January, 4-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 23rd January, 9 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 10 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 22nd January, 7-42 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 8 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 22nd to 9 P.M. of the 23rd January 1872 is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 48	0 54
" Galle	31 50	26 42
" Kurrachee	0 32	0 4
" Madras	1 16	0 14

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 23rd Jan., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 23rd Jan., 1-40 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 22nd Jan., 9-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 22nd Jan., 4-10 P.M. From America, via Russia, 22nd Jan., 11-8 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d
	Wooden Ships	£2 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 2s. 6d.
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cochin, Jan. 17.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Jan. 20.
	Prince Patrick	Graham	Chittagong, Dec. 18.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Gammon	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Oorun, for Cutch, &c.
Steamer Rollo, for Liverpool.
Barque Darrira, for Zanzibar.
Barque Coriolan, for Queenstown.

DAILY IMPORTS.—23RD JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Khimjee Oodhowjee, 91 packages glassware, Pallonjee Pestonjee; 119½ cwts. sheet lead, Damodhur Pragjee.

Violet (s), 20 tons hoop iron and 12½ tons iron bars, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Violet (s), 9 casks hardware, Bhoyenjee Heptoola; 15½ tons hoop iron, Heptoola Allibhoy.

Pembrokeshire, 50 tons steel, Pelly & Co; 20 cases yellow metal sheets, Leggatt & Co.

Walamo (s), 65 packages oilmanstores, W. Nicol & Co; 984 cases kerosine oil, Aldridge & Co; 70 cases copper sheets, Dhunjeebhoy Rutnagur & Co; 4 trunks boots, M. B. Cohen & Co; 8 bales paper, R. Knight; 4 cases hardware and 1 case glassware, David Sassoon & Co.

Nelson, 11 bales paper, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 200 barrels cement, Heptoola Allibhoy.

Milbanke (s), 3 cases boots, H. F. Soares.

St. Olaf (s), 5 cases copper sheets, New Bank of Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Sovereign, 45 bales cotton, Madowjee Moorarjee; 100 bales cotton, Bhimjee Canjee.

Persia, 2,800 bundles coir yarn, Thackersey Khetsey.

The Foundling, 4,000 packages coir yarn, Samjee Padomsee.

Jane Law, 12 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 51 bales cotton, Heerachund Cupoorchund; 68 bales cotton, Luckmeechund Nursee; 60 bales cotton, Pranjivundass Lalbhoy; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 11 bales cotton, Curumsey Puramjee.

Sam Mendel, 72 bales cotton, Hoosainbhoy Ramtoola; 1,500 bundles coir, Soonderdas Vagjee; 50 bales cotton, M. Heerjee; 50 bales cotton, Bhimjee Canjee.

Undaunted, 50 tons old iron, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Bella Maria, 12 bales buffalo hides, Hajee Ebram Jetaker; 44 bales olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz.

Milbanke (s), 70 bales wool, 412 bales coir yarn, Canjee Megjee.

Australia (s), 50 bales cotton, Nursey Khatow.

Violet (s), 63 bales cotton, H. Kheldass; 30 bales wool, Jewraz Dewjee; 50 bales cotton, Samchund Motichund; 9 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

Rollo (s), 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 50 tons old iron, Shaik Adam Esoofbhoy.

Walamo (s), 139 bales cotton and 26 bales wool, S. Tyabjee & Co; 58 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha & Co; 6,300 bundles coir yarn, J. P. Cornforth & Co; 9 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co.

Norah Greame, 650 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co; 43 bales cotton, Gunny Sucoor.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s), 24 bales hemp, 12 bales hides and skins, 188 packages cinnamon, 25 cases cardomoms, and 156 cases ginger, B. I. S. N. Co; 2 bundles elephant teeth, Huckabhoy Vullybhoy; 125 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia (s), 424 cwts. cocoanut oil and 147 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co; 93 bags seed, Planque, Vinay & Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Glenavon, 200 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co; 24 bales hides, S. Tyabjee & Co.

Ivanhoe, 78 bales cotton, Peerbhoy Assur; 160 cwts. buffaloe horns, Peerbhoy Damjee.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co; 300 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Persia (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia (s), 750 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 130 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Pallas, 600 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 23.

Moore, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Deesa.
Annesley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Pension Paymaster, on duty, from Mhar.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 23.

Johnstone, M.D., Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Deolalee.
Blundell, Major, 3rd (K. O.) Hussars, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.
Williams, Major, 14th Sikh Regiment, to join, to Julludur.
Morrison, Lieutenant, 14th Regiment, to join, to Cawnpore.
Neuburg, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.
Mortimer, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Jobling, Lieutenant, 55th Regiment, from leave, to Peshawur.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names :—

Mr. F. S. Wigram, 6 months (medical certificate).

Mr. C. J. Daniell, 2 months (private affairs).

The services of Capt. W. G. Hughes, Asst. Commr., 1st grade, and Offg. Depy. Commr., 4th grade, in British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Central Provinces' Commission :—

Maj. F. Fenton, Depy. Commr. of the 1st class, to officiate as Commr. of the Chutteesgurh Div. during the absence on furlough of Maj. A. B. Cumberlege, or until further orders.

Maj. C. B. Lucie-Smith, Depy. Commr. of the 2nd class, to officiate as Depy. Commr. of the 1st class, vice Maj. Fenton.

Mr. J. H. Fisher, of the Ben. C. S., to officiate as a Depy. Commr. of the 3rd class.

Maj. C. James, Mad S. C., to be a Depy. Commr. of the 4th class.

Capt. J. L. Loch, Depy. Commr. of the 4th class, in the Central Provinces, and offg. in the 3rd class, reverted to his substantive appointment from the 26th Nov. 1871, the date on which Maj. W. B. Thomson returned from furlough.

Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, Settlement Officer, Raepore, to whom two years' furlough was granted under Notification of the Chief Commr. of the Central Provinces, No. 94, dated 25th Feb. 1869, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months by H. M.'s Secy. of State.

Mr. H. H. Butt, Asst. Settlement Officer, Oudh, who was granted six months' leave to Europe, on medical certificate, under Notification of the Chief Commr. of Oudh, No. 170, dated 1st April 1871, has been allowed an extension of leave for two months by H. M.'s Secy. of State.

Capt. E. S. Wood, Conservator of Forests in Oudh, to whom eighteen months' leave of absence to England, on medical certificate, was granted under P. W. D. Notification No. 8F, dated 18th May 1870, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months by H. M.'s Secy of State.

Mr. L. Gavin, Asst. Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Punjab to the Central Provinces.

Mr. R. R. Beynon, Depy. Supt. of the Revenue Survey, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as Supt. during the absence on leave of Maj. P. A. Elphinstone, or until further orders.

Lt. Alexander James Corse-Scott, Ben. S. C., is appointed a Probationary Asst. in the Revenue Branch of the Survey of India.

The promotion of Lt. J. B. Lawrence, Asst. Supt., Revenue Survey, Mysore, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, published in the Notification No. 43, dated 13th July 1871, will have effect from the 10th March 1871, instead of from the 3rd April 1871.

Under Sec. 21, Act XV. of 1867, the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the Town of Shahabad, in the District of Hurdui, Oudh.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt. G. A. Strover, Asst. Political Agent at Bhamo, and Offg. Political Agent at Mandalay, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Maj. J. A. Campbell, Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Mysore and Coorg, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the 3rd Jan. 1872.

Lt.-Col. J. Puckle, 2nd grade Depy. Supt., to officiate as Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Mysore and Coorg during the absence of Maj. J. A. Campbell.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr Genl. in Council has been pleased to confer the title of "Rai Bahadoor" as a personal distinction upon Baboo Issur Chunder Ghosal, late Depy. Mag. of Santipoor, in consideration of his meritorious service under Govt.

Lt.-Col. R. C. Cross, 2nd in Comd. of the Bhopal Bat., availed himself, on the 23rd Dec. 1871, of the leave granted to him in the Notification of this Dept. No. 2350, dated the 5th idem, and Capt. G. R. Peart, Adjt. of the Batn., assumed charge of the office of 2nd in Comd. on the same date.

Capt. A. F. Taylor, Ben. S. C., and Lt. W. Ashfield, Bom. S. C., respectively made over and received charge of the office of Adjt of the Malwa Bheel Corps on the forenoon of the 25th Dec. 1871.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. T. W. Biss, in Notification No. 2789 of the 1st ult, to officiate in the 2nd class of the Financial Dept, takes effect from the 9th Sept 1871.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following extract of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 309, dated the 6th of Dec. 1871, is published for general information :—

"A medical officer, whether he be employed in a civil or in a military capacity, is subject to the general rules of the Medical Service as respects superannuation, as laid down in the Despatch No. 72 [Published in G. G. O. No. 497 of 1861] of 24th April 1861."

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surg Maj Joseph Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I., of the Medl Dept (Hony Physician to Her Majesty), Professor of Surgery, Medl College, Calcutta, and ex-officio first Surg, College Hospl, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Capt. G. F. Blowers, of the Bom. S. C., Qr. Mr., 13th Regt. Bomay N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Lt. W. G. Nicholson, of the Royal Engrs., are placed at the disposal of the P. W. D.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Maj. Henry Richard Bradford, of the Ben. S. C., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The following permanent and temporary promotions are made in the Commissioned grades of the Ordnance Comst. Dept., with effect from the 31st Dec. 1871 :—

Permanent.

Capt. J. Stewart, R. A., Comsy of Ordnance, 2nd class, and offg. 1st class, to be Comsy of Ordnance, 1st class, vice Lt.-Col. Griffith, deceased.

Capt. C. Hunter, R. A., Comsy. of Ordnance, 3rd class, and offg. 2nd class, to be Comsy. of Ordnance, 2nd class, vice Capt. Stewart, promoted.

Capt. R. F. Lewis, R. A., Comsy. of Ordnance, 3rd class, Supernumerary, to be brought on the permanent strength of the Dept., vice Capt. C. Hunter, promoted.

Temporary.

Maj E. Tierney, RI A, Comsy of Ordnance, 2nd class, to officiate as Comsy of Ordnance, 1st class, vice Lt-Col Russell, officiating as Depy Inspr Genl of Ordnance.

Capt F. V. Eyre, R A, Comsy of Ordnance, 3rd class, to officiate as Comsy of Ordnance, 2nd class, vice Maj Tierney.

The promotion of Lt-Col W. Southey (died 13th December 1871), Mad S C, to the rank of Col by Brev from the 22nd Dec 1871, notified in G. G. O. No. 1134 of 1871, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers of the Ben S C, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lt-Col, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval :—

Majs Browne William Ryall and Edward Dandridge, 14th Jan 1872.

The services of Asst. Surg. W. M. Courtney are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the date on which he assumed medical charge of the Malwa Bheel Corps.

In modification of G. G. O. No. 549 of the 21st June 1871, it is hereby notified that £22 will in future be the amount to be disbursed in the Bombay Presidency on account of gratuities to Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers instead of the sum of £12 previously sanctioned in that order.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Capt. J. J. Boswell, of the Ben. S. C., 2nd in Com. and Wing Officer, 2nd Punj. Inf., Punjab Frontier Force, date of arrival at Bombay, 21st Dec. 1871, (date of departure on furlough, 22nd Dec. 1869.)

Capt. A. C. B. Wither, of the Genl. List, Inf., Ex. Engr., D. P. W., Central India, date of arrival at Bombay, 31st Dec. 1871.

Capt. C. E. Armstrong, of the Ben. S.C., Judge, Small Cause Court, 3rd grade, Loodianah, Punjab; Lts. (Brevet Capts.) H. S. Hutchinson, of the Ben. S. C., Asst. Supt., Revenue Survey Dept., and F. A. Darley, of the Ben. S. C., Qr. Mr. 3rd Regt. of N. I.; and Capt. H. E. Ryves, of the Ben. S. C., 3rd Squad. Officer 13th Ben. Cav. (Lancers), date of arrival at Bombay, 1st Jan. 1872.

Lt-Col W. N. Lees, of Inf; Maj W. Gordon, of the Ben S C, District Supt of Police, Bengal; and Capt J. C. Minto, of the Ben S C, date of arrival at Bombay, 4th Jan 1872.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Ens Herbert Anthony Sawyer, of the 2nd Batn, 12th Foot, 1st Wing Sub, 19th (Punjab) Regt of N I, 17th Aug 1870.

Ens H. A. Sawyer, of the 2nd Batn, 12th Foot, 1st Wing Sub, 19th (Punjab) Regt of N I, admitted to the Ben S C in G. G. O. No. 58 of this date, will rank as Lt in that Corps, under the operation of para 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 17th Aug 1870, subject to H M's approval.

The following promotions are made in the Commissioned grades of the Army Comst Dept.:—

Permanent.

Lt.-Col. W. C. R. Mylne, Depy. Asst. Comsy. Genl, 1st class, to be Asst. Comsy. Genl., 2nd class, and S. Chalmers, Dept. Asst. Comsy, 2nd class, to be Depy. Asst. Comsy. Genl., 1st class; Lt. Col. (Brev. Col.) A. Macqueen, Sub-Asst. Comsy Genl., 1st class, to be Depy. Asst. Comsy. Genl., 2nd class; Lt. A. R. Badcock, Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl., 2nd class, to be Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl, 1st class; and Capt. F. H. Thomas, Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl., 3rd class, to be Sub-Asst. Comsy Genl., 2nd class, with effect from 27th Nov. 1871, in succession to Lt.-Col. J. Leven, Asst. Comsy. Genl, 2nd class, retired.

Lt.-Col. J. Keer, Depy. Asst. Comsy Genl., 1st class, to be Asst. Comsy Genl., 2nd class; Majs. C. S. Lane, Depy. Asst. Comsy. Genl., 2nd class, to be Depy Asst. Comsy Genl, 1st class, and J. V. Hunt, Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl., 1st class, to be Depy. Asst. Comsy. Genl., 2nd class; Capts. N. F. Parker, Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl., 2nd class, to be Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl., 1st class, and C. Case, Sub-Asst Comsy. Genl., 3rd class, to be Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl., 2nd class, with effect from the 4th Dec. 1871, in succession to Lt.-Col. J. R. A. S. Lowe, Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, cashiered.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt.-Col. (Brev Col.) Evelyn Bradford, of the Ben. S. C., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lt.-Col. Rowley Sale Hill, of Inf., Wing Officer, 1st Goorkha Regt. (Light Inf)., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lt.-Col. Alexander Irvine, of the Ben. S. C., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lt. Col. James Creighton Wood, of the Ben. S. C., Depy. Commr., Mundla, Central Provinces, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Maj Henry Roche Osborn, of the Ben S C, 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, 5th Ben Cav, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Surg Maj Henry Nathaniel Elton, of the Medl Dept, Medl Storekeeper, Sealkote, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456 per annum from the 1st March 1872.

The following order issued by the Govt of Bombay is confirmed :—

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned officer :—

Lt-Col Robert Cogan Cross, of the Ben. S. C, 2nd in Comd., Bhopaul Battalion, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No. 442, dated the 14th Novr. 1871—

Mr. R. B. Duncan, Depy. Controller of P. W. Accounts, assumed charge of the Accounts of the Rajpootana Railway on the 9th Dec. 1871.

Mr. J. W. Fordham, Depy. Controller of P. W. Accounts, assumed charge of the Accounts of Indore Railway and of the Neemuch Railway Survey, on the 23rd Dec. 1871.

The undermentioned Accountants, who are employed on the Accounts of the Indore Railway and the Neemuch Railway Survey, hitherto under the orders of the Govr. Genl's Agent for Central India, are transferred to the Establishments under the orders of the Govt. of India :—

Mr. E. Lacey, Accountant, 2nd grade.
Mr. J. W. Wilson, Accountant, 3rd Grade.
Baboo Jadunath Banerjee, Accountant, 3rd grade.
Baboo Nilmoney Seal, Accountant, 4th grade.
Baboo Girdharee Lall, Accountant, 4th grade.
Mr. G. J. S. Madge, Accountant, 4th grade, on probation.

Mr. R G. Macdonald, Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Accounts, held charge of the office of the Controller of P W Accounts, Oudh, from the 24th Nov to the 7th Dec 1871, both days inclusive.

The promotion of Mr. W. G. Bayly, B. A., to the rank of Depy Controller of Accounts, published in Notification No. 458, dated the 7th ult, has retrospective effect from the 23rd Nov 1871.

Mr. S. Geoghegan is appointed to the P W D as an Asst. Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, with effect from 9th Dec 1871.

Mr. A. Percy Accountant, 4th grade, Rajpootana, is transferred to Bengal.

Mr. E. O. V. Haldane is appointed to the P W D temporarily as an Asst Engr of the 1st grade, and posted to Hyderabad.

Mr. B. W. Blood, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, passed the examination in the native languages according to the Deptl standard on the 23rd December last.

Mr. G. E. Moore is appointed to the P W D temporarily as an Asst Engr of the 1st grade, and posted to the Indore (State) Railway.

The following is published for information and guidance in the P. W. Dept :—

No. 699, dated Fort William, the 16th Nov. 1871.

From Col. R. E. Bacon, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Dept., to the Controller of Military Accounts.

In reply to your letter No. 349H. dated 17th June last, I am directed to acquaint you that the Right Hon. the Secy. of State has decided that officers of the Royal Engrs., who hold permanent staff appointments not of a regimental nature, and who may desire to take leave to England under circumstances which by the furlough rules of 1868, involve forfeiture of appointment, cannot obtain furlough under those rules. They must, therefore, obtain the leave, if at all, just as any other officer of H. M.'s British troops holding no staff appointment.

But the principle laid down in G. G. O. No. 22, dated 6th Jan. 1870 (without the addendum notified in G. G. O. No. 54 of 1871), and in para. 2 of G. G. O. No. 627, dated 17th June 1870, is applicable to such officers; the three years' service required being reckoned, in the case of those who are completing their first tour of service in India, from the date of their reporting their arrival in this country.

NOTICE.

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NOTICE.—CONTRIBUTIONS and DONATIONS to the Rev. Fr. ARAKELIAN in behalf of the SUFFERING CHRISTIANS of PERSIA can be sent to the Rt. Rev. Dr. L. MEURIN, C. Bishop of Bombay, Fort Chapel.

P. PASCAL ARAKELIAN.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.

SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the SECOND ASSEMBLY BALL will TAKE PLACE at ALTAMONT, Cumballa Hill, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 9 o'clock.

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 18th January 1872.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CHURCHILL—January 17th, at Darjeeling the wife of Dr. G. F. Churchill, Staff Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter.

FLEMING—January 16th, at Mooltan, the wife of Mr. Fleming, of a daughter.

SHEEN—January 18th, at Allygurh, the wife of Mr. Austin G. Sheen, Contractor, of a daughter.

SKIPWITH—January 16th, at Nagpore, Central Provinces, the wife of Captain G. T. Skipwith, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

WILKINSON—January 15th, at Sealkote, the wife of Color Sergeant R. Wilkinson, E-A., R. H. A., of a son.

DEATHS.

COOMBS—January 19th, at Buxar, of acute bronchitis, Robert Smith Coombs, retired indigo planter, aged 78 years 6 months and 14 days.

VAN MILDER—January 14th, at Goojranwalla, of phthisis pulmonalis, Catherine Ellen, the beloved wife of Mr. James Van Milder, Treasury Clerk, aged 23 years 11 months and 14 days.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1872.

THE *Times of India* feels itself "perfectly "free to express its conviction that the propo-"sition, that Munro could or would bind the "Sirkar to accept for all time only similar "pieces of coin to those required for the Jum-"mabundi of 1800, under his special reclaim-"ing settlement, is a preposterous and utterly "untenable one." Munro, representing the Government of Madras, had just as much power to make a permanent settlement with the landholders of Canara as Lord Cornwallis had with the Zemindars of Bengal or Lord Canning with the Talookdars of Oude. Moreover, a settlement that has lasted seventy years without being disturbed has secured to the occupier by mere length of possession a title which ought not to be set aside at the pleasure of any Revenue officer who chooses to hold a fanciful theory about the inherent and inalienable right of the State to the proprietorship of the soil throughout India. And what makes the case of the Canara landholders stronger is that in that province, "for a revenue man," as Munro said, "by far the most interesting country in India," the land was not, as in some other parts of the country, held by mere tenants of the Crown when it came under English rule. "All land in "Canara," wrote Munro in 1801, "is private "property. By means of a variety of Sunnuds "I traced back the existence of landed "property above a thousand years, and it has "probably been in the same state from the "earliest ages. . . . I made a large collection of "Sunnuds, with the view of endeavouring to "discover when land first became private pro-"perty; but I was obliged to leave them all "behind and abandon my design. Several of "them were reported to be older than Shali-"wahan, but I had not time to ascertain this "fact: among the very few that were translated, "the oldest was, I believe, in the eighth century, "*from which it appeared that there was then no "Sirkar land.*" And after describing the prosperous state of the country, and the independence of the "yeomen," he goes on to say, in this remarkable letter, which, as it has been in print for the last forty years, we shall perhaps be guilty of no contempt of Court in quoting from here :—"In Canara there is *already established* all that "the Bengal system, supposing it to succeed "according to our wishes, can produce in a "couple of centuries—a wide diffusion of pro-"perty, *and a permanent certain revenue*, not "only from the wealth of the inhabitants, but "also further secured by the saleableness of "land." Now, when it is said that Munro had no right to deal with these Canara landlords as if they were something better than men *adscripti glebæ*, a race of agricultural serfs doomed for all generations to till the soil for the profit of the State, we ask what shadow of evidence there is to justify the belief of the Survey Department in the fairness of the State's new claim to increase, in some instances by as much as 194 per cent., the amount of the assessment on the land in Canara. The *Times of India* ought to be ashamed of itself for the miserable twaddle and claptrap it talks about the interference of the State, in Canara or Bengal, to get more money out of the landlords, being necessary in order to "partly redress the balance between them and their wretched, hunger-stricken ryots." How can it benefit the ryots for the State to oppress the landlords, and to raise more money for the purpose of spending it on a Department of Agriculture and Commerce or in establishing new appointments in the Revenue Survey? The Survey was once popular in the Bombay Presidency, and undoubtedly in its early days it did most valuable work; but now it is everywhere dreaded by the people, for the presence in a village of Survey officers is as sure and unwelcome a sign of some fresh call upon the purses of the cultivators as in the old days was the presence of Mahratta or Pindhari freebooters. We wonder if the Government of India and the local Governments ever seriously consider what must be the ultimate effect of keeping this land revenue sore perpetually open in all parts of the country, and worrying the people with incessant changes, tending directly or indirectly to violate the solemn contracts entered into with the holders of land by the statesmen who founded our Empire in India. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen said a few days ago, in the Legislative Council, that our rule here depends partly no doubt on our military strength, but mainly on our careful and religious observance of those broad principles of justice and good faith which are understood and appreciated in all countries even by the most ignorant of mankind. Is it consistent with this wise and statesmanlike conception of what ought to be the character of our rule, that servants of Government should be encouraged to cast discredit upon and repudiate covenants which the State is bound, by a moral obligation, as well as by considerations of expediency, for ever to respect?

THE new system of Army Organisation is popularly supposed to be modelled upon the Prussian pattern, and in some details it certainly is; but the whole *spirit* of the Prussian system, that, in fact, which renders it worth imitation, appears to us to be wanting in Mr. Cardwell's continuously-amended scheme. Our system of drill and manœuvre has been simplified, and the Prussians are to be credited with the improvement; our officers are to be "crammed" to an even greater extent than formerly, so that, without exaggeration, we may regard the army of the future as the most learned of all professions; but the Prussian plan, of according responsibility in quarters where it should be looked for, is plainly too much for the weak nerves of the people of Pall Mall, civil and military, and accordingly now, as ever, the junior officers of a regiment will be left without a shade of authority, while Commanding Officers and Head Quarters officials will struggle as violently as of yore for the power they both equally covet. We hear nothing of the introduction into our armies of that part of the Prussian military system that affords authority and responsibility to Captains, and places the Colonel of a regiment in his relations with these officers in much the same position as a Brigadier of our army holds with the Colonels of regiments under his command. And why? Because the inclinations of the bureaucratic portion of our military administration tend rather to a further greed of power under the Cardwellian scheme than to any disgorgement of what they enjoy already. As this class would fain take from the Regimental Commanding Officer the little authority even they have left him, it is hardly to be supposed that they could stomach a system which gives the Captains of strong companies quite as much power as our Commanding Officers, and the latter as much as power nearly as our Generals; and the consequence is that, although Mr. Cardwell and his admirers seek to impress the British public with the notion that our new Army is to be a counterfeit of Moltke's invincible hosts, it will be nothing of the sort; will, in fact, fail in the most important feature of resemblance. The Army reformers are well aware of the gullibility of the public with whom they deal, and it is amusing to observe how quietly and easily they have substituted what is called "cramming" in the new British Army, for the practical duties of an officer as exemplified by the Prussian forces. John Bull conceives that, so long as his officers are stuffed brimful of all the sciences and 'ologies known, they must be better than the officers of other nations, and cannot well make a mistake in the field or action; but the supposition is nothing short of farcical, for all the cramming in schools or colleges will never make a man a good Regimental Officer unless he has opportunities to learn a far more necessary part of his duties; to command men, and to readily assume individual responsibility under any circumstances in which it may be required of him to do so.

The great weakness and fault of our old Army lay in the fact that our Regimental Officers were not trained to command, whence those "Commanding Officers' Regiments" and "Adjutants' Regiments" of which we have all heard so much; regiments in which all authority was concentrated in one or both of the above officers. These performed the practical work of the regiment, being satisfied that the other officers were thoroughly well crammed in book lore and nothing else, and the system worked smoothly enough in time of peace, but in war just the reverse. In action, this kind of regiment had to trust to sheer pluck to hold its own; but being found wanting the remedy was immediately at hand, and consisted of more cramming for the unfortunate officers who were already crammed with knowledge to overflowing; knowledge which opportunities were denied to them to put in practice.

Now, we regret to think that the new organisation of the British Army provides nothing to alter that lamentable state of affairs. The usual panacea for all our military woes, cramming, and more of it, is one of the most prominent features of Mr. Cardwell's scheme, but nothing is likely to be done to afford an officer any interest in his book-work through applying it to practice. Our contemporary *Punch* is rarely silly, but it strikes us that he never drew a cartoon so foolish as that which depicted some time ago an officer pouring over military maps and books, and refusing to harken to the charms of money-lenders and jewellers charmed they never so wisely. This highly imaginative soldier was made to say to his tempters, "Be off, I've no time to buy bracelets now." But unless contented to sit in his room all day, studying the art of war between its confined barrack walls, we really cannot see why he might not have found plenty of leisure, and, without injustice to his country, to purchase bracelets for a considerable portion of his existence? This caricature reflects public opinion, or, we should say, public credence, but is calculated to mislead; in fact, with the exception of the extra dose of book lore which the officers of the new Army must swallow, we cannot see that their education will be any the better, or the worse, for the several millions they have cost the country. So much has been published and read upon the Prussian military system with which we are all now or were lately enamoured, that it is positively astonishing the public seems to know so little about it, that the public accepts in perfect faith our reformers' assertions that they are going to improve upon Moltke's organisation, and yet the very keystone of that sage's construction is left out at the very commencement of their labours. The success of the Prussian system, we take it, is mainly due to the intelligence that demands great responsibility from those it has trained carefully to accept it; thinking little of the rank of the officer so long as he is equal to his work; but in our army the converse is the case. We care little for training, practical training at least, and hold fast to the tradition of the elders that responsibility can hardly be expected from any man until he has attained the grade of a Field Officer. Jealousy and senility is the true origin of our conservatism in this matter, and we can only regard as absurd the specious pleas under which it is sought to disguise a stern fact. Englishmen are not Prussians. English officers cannot, or will not, undergo the cruel discipline of the Prussian Army; what is suited for the Prussian is not suited for the Englishman, and so on! How ridiculous these and similar excuses are to be sure! No Prussian officer with any love for his profession has to undergo a discipline more fatiguing and heartbreaking than that endured by his British comrade; a discipline, if the word may be so prostituted, that stuffs him to surfeit with useless theoretical knowledge, but regards him as an infant in arms, as far as the active duties of his profession are concerned, until such time as having attained the rank of Colonel he may be rewarded with a regiment just as he is thinking of retiring from the service. The Englishman is not a German, but he can do all a German can do. It is not that he is inferior in qualities necessary to the creation of a finished soldier; that he is looked upon as an in-door student until he has passed the prime of life; it is rather because the British Army has for years past been handed over to a mixed Government of bed-gown civilians and soldiers palpably unfitted for the charge entrusted to them. Mr. Cardwell at the Aldershott Review in his shooting jacket and round hat, the Civilian of pride that aped humility, was the astonishment and admiration of the foreign Generals who came to spy out the military weakness of the land.

We can well fancy the expressive shrugs of their shoulders that accompanied their verbal reports to their august masters. "An incomprehensible people," we might imagine them to say, "a fine army, small but deficient in organisation, and under the command of a *pékin* the most absurd." But it is England's fancy to make her army as ridiculous as is possible, and at a frightful cost also. How else can we account for the anomaly of a civil government of a military force? A similar absurdity exists in the Navy, but, although quite as reasonable in the one instance as the other, public opinion objects to place Admirals at the head of the Church, or Generals on the Woolsack. A profession requiring more than all others a perfect acquaintance with its details in the minutest degree for those who have to preside over it, and heads and talent upon which the very existence of the Empire depends, is tossed to the guidance of any party man, black coat or red coat as the case may be, when we try to ameliorate his blunders by adopting in hot haste, and, so far as suits party purposes, the military system of any foreign Power that may be paramount at the moment.

It the British Army is really to become an army worthy of our great nation, we must reorganize from the top and not from the bottom. A cramming of Subalterns will not gain our ends, however briskly we may stuff the 'ologies into them; we want reform in high places not in low, and probably the first war in which we are engaged will prove our judgment correct.

SIR P. WODEHOUSE is expected to arrive in Bombay from Calcutta at the end of this week; and he will, it is now understood, go home by next mail.

A CORRESPONDENT assures us that there is a good deal of dissatisfaction in military circles in Bombay because the great people who are now giving balls and other entertainments "send out invitations only to the officers of the garrison, and leave out their wives." This is certainly hard upon the poor wives; for what is life in Bombay without the gaieties of the season and the privilege of associating for an hour or two now and then with the aristocratic personages who deign, at this time of the year, to grace the Presidency town with their presence? We suppose it would be nothing short of high treason for the married officers of the garrison to stand on their dignity, and stop at home themselves when their wives are not asked? It is curious that the difficulty should have arisen, for in most Indian stations people who give balls would, we should think, prefer asking the wives without the husbands.

THE Yarkand Envoy has returned to Lahore on his way to Yarkand.

THERE is a report current that Benares will cease to be a station for European troops.

THE principal Kuka prisoners taken after the late attack on Mulair Kotlah arrived at Allahabad on Friday, and are now confined in the Fort under a double guard.

THE post of Political Agent at Mandalay has been given to Captain G. A. Strover, Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo, who is at present officiating at Mandalay.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct the substitution of the words "except under clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of rule 8" for the words "except under rule 8," in rule 7 of the rules of the 31st July 1868, for the grant of furlough and leave of absence to chaplains.

INTELLIGENCE has been received by Government to the effect that the main bodies of the hill coolies, amongst whom there was at first an unfortunate outbreak of cholera, have now joined their respective columns of the Looshai Expeditionary Force, and have been doing excellent work and are in good health and spirits.

MISS MARY CARPENTER has notified to those concerned that she will cease to contribute to the Hindu girls' school which she established in Bombay unless the parents of the children will also assist. Hitherto Miss Carpenter has supported the establishment alone: the apathy of the Hindu has now broken down even her philanthropy.

IN December last eighty vessels passed through the Suez Canal—forty-four from the Mediterranean and thirty-six from the Red Sea. Of the eighty vessels, fifty were English, and the remaining thirty comprised 6 French, 7 Austrian, 4 Italian, 1 Dutch, 1 Norwegian, 2 Turkish, 4 Prussian, 1 Spanish, 1 Danish, 1 Portuguese, 1 American, and 1 Burman. Forty-eight of the vessels were cargo steamers.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan is having new guns manufactured at Cabul, and the old cannon, which lately arrived from Candahar, have been broken up to be recast according to the new model. His Highness is forming two new regiments of infantry, and has ordered that four new infantry regiments shall be entertained at Candahar. He intends, however, to make considerable reductions in his irregular force.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct the insertion of the following rule as No. 3 under section 28 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code :—"If an officer receive an advance of pay in England to enable him to return to duty in India, the advance should be recovered at the rate of exchange fixed for transactions with the Imperial Government at the time it was made." This rule is general.

THE latest novelty advertised in the London papers is—a "nose machine!" This machine, we are told, is a "contrivance which, applied to the nose for an hour daily, so directs the soft cartilage of which the member consists that an ill-formed nose is quickly shaped to perfection. Any one can use them." Ten and sixpence is not a heavy price at which to buy an aquiline, so that we may expect the *nez épaté* and the *nez retroussé* to disappear almost entirely.

MR. J. D. SANDFORD, M.A., barrister-at-law, and of the Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed Judicial Commissioner of British Burmah. The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to declare the Judicial Commissioner of British Burmah to be the authority for hearing criminal appeals, and for revising criminal sentences in that province, except in regard to the Sessions Courts within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Recorders of Rangoon and Moulmein.

THE French colony in Alexandria appears to be at present on anything but good terms with its Consul-General, for we read in the *Indépendant d'Egypt* that that gentleman having by an official notification invited all the Frenchmen of Alexandria to go to the Consulate on the morning of 25th December to accompany him, according to the usual custom, *en corps de nation*, to the church of Terre-Sainte, only five persons presented themselves! The French colony of Alexandria numbers 8,000 souls.

MR. ABDOOLA ARTHUR GREEN is indignant at the *Bangalore Herald* for having said that he had returned to the faith of his fathers. He writes to that paper "in as polite a manner possible to give the lie" to its Madras correspondent who "by virtue of his scandalous communication has canvassed my private affairs." Mr. Abdoola also says that were the *Herald's* correspondent man enough to declare himself, he should be "only too happy to render him any satisfaction that his at present craven conduct may deserve!"

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL in Council has appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta, viz. :—Sir G. E. W. Couper, Bart., C B., C.S.I.; J. Graham, Esq.; A. C. Lyall, Esq., C.S.; Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hyde, R.E.; Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E.; J. Beames, Esq., C.S.; W. W. Hunter, Esq., B.A., LL.D., C.S.; A. W. Croft, Esq., M.A.; Captain H. S. Jarrett; Assistant Surgeon G King, M.B; T. S. Isaac, Esq; Doctor J. Anderson; G. Sibley, Esq. C.E.; The Reverend T. Jardine, B.D.; the Reverend S. Dyson; The Reverend U E Vines, B.A.; Sub Assistant Surgeon Tameez Khan, Khan Bahadoor; Baboo Doorga Churn Laha, and Baboo Gour Das Bysakh.

THE *Punjab Times*, we notice, in a "full and accurate account of the Kooka insurrection," states that forty-nine of the captured Kookas were blown away from guns at Kotla on the 17th in the presence of Mr. Cowan, Deputy Commissioner: but the official report of the insurrection, published at Delhi on the 17th, makes no mention of such an occurrence. It is possible enough that the official report was issued before information of this dreadful execution was received at Delhi; but it is to be hoped that the information of the Lahore paper is incorrect in this particular. We can scarcely believe that the Deputy Commissioner would take upon himself the responsibility of the immediate execution of forty-nine prisoners, even though they had been caught in the very act of attacking the town; and we think it equally unlikely that the high authorities would sanction the immediate blowing away from guns of so many men.

MEETINGS have been held at Calcutta and at Allahabad, at which it has been resolved that a public subscription be raised for the purpose of erecting some enduring testimonial to the memory of the late Sir Henry M. Durand, and whilst it was suggested by the working committee in Calcutta that the most appropriate memorial might perhaps be an endowment to the Lawrence Asylum in each of the Presidencies, it was unanimously resolved that the ultimate disposal of the funds collected should be left an open question to be decided on hereafter in accordance with the wishes of the subscribers. In furtherance of the above object, Colonel G. E. Ashburner has been requested by His Excellency the Governor to receive subscriptions in aid of the general funds of the Durand Testimonial. The same may be remitted to Colonel Ashburner direct, or as may be most convenient to subscribers to the New Bank of Bombay at Poona or to the Chartered Mercantile Bank at Bombay to the credit of the Secretary, Durand Testimonial.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LIVINGSTONE SEARCH EXPEDITION.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

THE ASSASSINATION OF GERMANS IN FRANCE.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, 22ND JAN.

Mr. Llewellyn Dawson, the leader of the expedition now being organized to proceed in search of Doctor Livingstone, will detail his plans before a meeting of the Geographical Society tonight. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has contributed nothing to the fund.

The annual Volunteer Review will take place at Brighton this year.

OBITUARY.—Reverend Canon Moseley.

LONDON, 23RD JAN.

At a meeting of the Geographical Society last night the speakers sharply criticized the conduct of Government regarding Dr. Livingstone.

A son of Dr. Livingstone will accompany the expedition.

The Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool have memorialized Government in favour of the appointment of a due proportion of representatives of the commercial interests in the Indian Council.

LONDON, 23RD JANUARY.

The Rev. Mr. Watson, the Stockwell murderer, who was recently condemned to death, has been respited, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

At a meeting at Glasgow last night in aid of the Livingstone expedition £2,000 were subscribed.

OBITUARY.—The Countess Granard.

PARIS, 23RD JANUARY.

A Council of War has condemned to death one of the prisoners implicated in the assassination of the Prussian soldier at Luneville, and the others to minor punishments.

The question of the return of the National Assembly to Paris has been indefinitely postponed.

LONDON, 22ND JAN., EVENING.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet, but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 8 1/16d.

Arrival from Bombay—Cospatrick.

[PRIVATE TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, 22ND JANUARY.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was quiet, but steady.

Sales	12,000
Sales on Ex and Spec	3,000
Surats	4,500
Imports	10,000
Total day's Receipts U. S. Ports.	17,000
Fair Dhollera	8 1/16d.
Oomra	8 3/16d.
Broach	8 1/16d.
Dharwar	7¾d.
Uplands	10⅝d.
Orleans	10⅞d.
Dhollera, March delivery	8¼d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.	1 11½ to 1s. 11⅝d
Oriental Bank shares	£46
Hongkong	£45-10 to £46
Chartered Mercantile	£25
" Bank	£15
4 per cent Rupee Paper	96¾
4½ " " "	100½ to 101
5½ " " "	108½ to 108¾
Consols	92½
Gold	77-9 to 77-9½
Silver	6 to 6⅛

THE PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

RESULTS OF THE FIRST QUARTERLY DRAWING.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Paris, giving the following results of the First Quarterly Drawing for prizes in the Paris Municipal Loan :—

The bond No. 929,810 wins the great prize of Fcs. 100,000 or Rs. 40,000.

Numbers 958,861 and 195,088 win Fcs. 50,000 or Rs. 20,000 each.

The Ten Numbers
915,690
1,209,931
756,415
870,523
712,888
430,303
1,212,807
469,995
1,050,504
929,802
} win prizes of Fcs. 10,000 or Rs. 4,000 each.

According to the terms of the prospectus, 75 other Bonds must have been drawn, which will be paid off at the rate of Fcs. 400 or Rs. 160 each. The numbers of these bonds have not been telegraphed, but will be sent out by the mail.

None of the numbers mentioned in the telegram are those of bonds held in Bombay.

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

COLOMBO, 23RD JAN., 12 NOON.

Arrived steamer Behar with news from Sydney 29th December and Melbourne 1st January.

The telegraph line from Port Augusta is now open for 1,100 miles to McDonnell range.

The ship Sussex has been wrecked off Hobson's Bay.

The eclipse observations are a failure.

Coffee shipments higher, firmer market, slightly improved rates. Plantation 9½ to 10¼.

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 23RD DEC.

WHEN a foreign friend—distinguished or otherwise—looks one up *en route* for some curious clime where he can eat strawberries in the day-time, and leave his window open at nights; when he and she—for I notice they generally travel together—remember that they know "So-and-So" in this half-way house, "So-and-So" is in duty bound to provide a full programme of amusement, and to show his gratitude by doing his best as cicerone. On such occasions, I generally call to mind the words of a provincial actor, who, in a country town, had been delighting his audience in the part of Hamlet—"Ladies and gentlemen, if we have been so fortunate this evening as to afford you any pleasure, it is not, we are convinced, owing to any merit of ours, but to your excellent appreciation of Shakespear's drama." Sight-seeing is very arduous work, and it all depends on the visitor's 'excellent appreciation' of the sights, whether he is pleased with the cicerone or not. We all have a vague reminiscence of the man with a brass plate who hangs about railway stations, and offers to show you over the town in less time than it takes you to read it up in the guide book. We have a still vaguer recollection of the monuments and museums we have visited in this way, and we often confuse the folios of photographs we have brought home to show the stay-at-home relatives. Old stagers will tell you how, in their days, the inconveniences of coach travelling were more than compensated by the familiar knowledge they acquired of the countries through which they passed. [illegible] these good old men of fifty years would never dream of coaching it if they were offered their choice, and, what is more, would fall into exactly the same snare and delusion that we do. For, ridiculous as it may seem to those who are not conscious of the snare, we no sooner get out of a train which has been whirling us onward at the rate of forty miles an hour, than we begin to make frantic efforts to turn our blood into steam and our bodies into engines. We are no sooner out of one train than we begin to think how we shall catch the next. What is the consequence? Why, the friends who come to 'look up' a Parisian or other resident, find him 'awfully slow' and rather a hindrance than a propeller. You sketch out a little plan for the day in order to enable them to see a few interesting things without overstraining their mental or physical faculties; they open their travelling bags and produce a little yellow book which tells them how to see the ruins, churches, and theatres, in a few hours. You stand aghast before such enterprise. As for the chat over old times, or even over the events of the day, which you have been looking forward to, it is a fond delusion. People who travel in this way should never think of local friends; Murray and Bädeker do not take them into account, and must evidently consider them as obstacles to rapid progress. There is only one point in which flying visitors are ever benefited by the resident-friend; that is, when "that all-softening, overpowering knell, the tocsin of the soul—the dinner bell"—makes itself heard. Then weary nature sinks down on a chair before a long list of sweet restorers, and looks beseechingly round for a compassionate spirit who will shut up those jabbering waiters by ordering a good *menu*. But even this service is seldom appreciated. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, the engines have only stood still to take in fuel, and it matters little what the material be so long as it burns. So with the wine—it is all 'claret,' and serves to get up the steam.

Yesterday, however, two pilgrims presented themselves at my door. They were two exceptions, which reminded me forcibly of the rule. They had rested from the fatigues of the journey, and seen all they could by themselves before thinking of applying for relief. "What could I do for them?" This offer was met by the question, "What is best worth seeing?" I have no pretentions to compete with the guide books, but, when my opinion is asked *sans arrière pensée*, I never hesitate to give it for what it is worth. There are many things well worth seeing in Paris which depend altogether on the season, and in some measure are disregarded by those who keep to the beaten road. There is one sight in particular which no 'stranger' should miss, and which for some time to come will remain the centre of attraction to the whole world. It is the National Assembly at Versailles. The strangers' gallery is as limited in a French House of Parliament as in that of any other country, and it is only by special influence that a ticket of admission can be obtained. The motion was adopted *nem. con.*, and we took one of the express trains which leave Paris every hour for the seat of Government. On the way we had a little adventure, which has since taken a very conspicuous place in my friend's diary. Seated in a corner of the carriage was a Deputy reading the *Figaro*. As we passed the ruins of Asnières, the lady who had joined my friend in his pilgrimage of love manifested great interest in the distracting appearance of the bombarded houses. The Deputy, with that 'benevolence in small things,' which is the essence and the charm of French politeness, insisted on resigning his seat to the lady. As he rose, I immediately recognised the face and figure of the Duc d'Aumale. I was delighted to find the heir presumptive to the throne lend himself to railway talk with that ease and indifference produced by much travelling. Such an occasion was too good not to be improved, and for half an hour Monseigneur was 'interviewed' without pain to himself or effort to the operator. Indeed, such an interview was singularly facilitated by the fact that the Duc d'Aumale can have, properly speaking, no political opinions to sound; and, as regards his ambitious intentions, his royal blood is sufficient warrant for stating he is a pretender of the highest aspirations. His personal appearance and general physiognomy may be thus noted. His figure and deportment are decidedly military. Tall, spare, and strapping, he carries his head high, and holds himself very upright in spite of a long body. The forehead is broad, and slightly, very slightly, shaded by hair still remarkably fair, and which is carefully brushed forward; the crown of the head is bald, on each side it is still surrounded by closely-cropped hair. The countenance is *distingué*, and the features are sharply defined. The eyes open very wide and look enquiringly at you; the nose is straight; the mouth smiling and affable, overhung by a fair moustache and set off by a very little beard *à la François I.*, which he 'nurses' from time to time with great apparent satisfaction. The complexion is coloured and rough. Taken as a whole, the Duc d'Aumale looks like a cavalry officer full of vigour and good humour—without the least affectation. A fall from horseback in his youth so seriously injured his left leg that he has a very perceptible limp on that side. My companions remained throughout in blissful ignorance of the illustrious rank held by our fellow-traveller, and very great was their surprise when they learnt afterwards that this French gentleman, who spoke English so well, was no other than the foremost man in France. Once inside the château we had to move heaven and earth to get tickets for the theatre; hundreds of people were waiting in the Cour du Maroc, and in all places where there seemed any chance of an opening. The usual manner of proceeding is to send in your card to a Deputy, who, if he has not already disposed of the ticket allotted to him, comes out and takes you into the gallery. We tried this on with several Deputies whom we happened to know, but the House was full, and the cards came back with many regrets, but no Deputy. If necessity be the mother of invention, impudence is assuredly her grandson. So, after waiting three quarters of an hour, I found that my repeated failures at 'drawing' a member were greatly diminishing my prestige with my friends from the country, and I determined to take a desperate measure. I take out another card, and friends gently remonstrate with me for wasting so much card-board. I hail the *huissier*, and ask him to take the few words to the Duc d'Aumale. The success was complete. A minute or two afterwards Monseigneur came out in person and expressed his great concern that we had not mentioned the matter to him in time as he could have given us the best seats the House disposed of for visitors. But we were not difficult to please, and resigned ourselves willingly to his care. After winding in and out of many galleries we were let in by a little door into a box reserved for the members of the diplomatic corps which happened not to be represented. From this exceptional position we had a capital view of everybody and of everything. The debate was on the Income-tax, an innovation which the Government is much opposed to and which the extreme Left are anxious to introduce without restrictions. The other members of the Left would only have it applied to ground-rent, an exception which it is needless to say was badly received by the Right, which is mostly composed of landed proprietors. M. Thiers was of opinion that an income-tax was impossible in France, as it could not be enforced without having recourse to most tyrannical and unjust measures. Several members quoted the example of England, but this is such a very used-up argument that very little attention was paid to them. The usual noise was made alternately by the Left and Right; the bell had frequently to be rung, and sometimes order could not be restored for a quarter of an hour. Like 750 school-boys they kicked up the most undignified row about nothing at all, and with apparently the only object of trying their President's arms and throat as he gesticulated and implored them to keep quiet. On the whole, I think we went away more impressed with the Duc d'Aumale than with the performance.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE NEW PUBLIC WORKS' SECRETARIAT.

The building for the New Public Works' offices is now approaching completion, and it is expected that it will be fit for occupation by the commencement of next official year.

It is designed to accommodate the following officers and their establishments :—

The Superintending Engineer at the Presidency and the Government Drawing and Lithographic Officer.

The Controller of Public Works Accounts.

The Engineer for Reclamations and the several Executive Engineers at the Presidency.

The above offices are now scattered over the island—at the New Secretariat, Hornby Row, in the Government Pendals, on the Elphinstone Reclamations, and at Mazagon. The object of collecting these offices in one building is to concentrate establishments and facilitate public business.

The design for the building is by Col. Wilkins, R.E., and it was estimated in 1868 to cost Rs. 4,38,937.

The contract was let to Messrs. Scott, McClelland & Co. in 1869 for Rs. 3,85,293.

It was originally intended that the building should face west, but afterwards it was placed fronting the New Post Office, which gave it a northerly aspect ; the sunshades therefore, now no longer considered necessary, were recently removed by order of His Excellency the Governor, and are to be utilised in the west front of the New Secretariat building.

A parapet also is to be introduced at the back to finish off the roof of the closed verandah ; ornamental iron cresting and finials will crown the ridges and central tower of the building,

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGUNNY, 22ND JANUARY.

In your issue of the 16th inst. appeared a letter dated Mahableshwur the 11th inst., being an extract from the *Deccan Herald*, and the second para of which, condensed in a few words, might read as follows :—"A lady here is anxious to take charge of delicate children who seek a change from the plains, and that during the monsoon months they might either go to their homes, or the establishment might be removed to Sattara ; likewise, children would learn more in one month at Mahableshwur than they could during twelve while in the plains." I think you will admit that parents (especially those whose means are limited) would hardly go the expense of their children being taken backwards and forwards between Mahableshwur and Sattara, added to which the former station can hardly be called a cheap place during the hot season, as shopkeepers there are only too glad to "make hay while the sun shines." If I mistake not, the experiment of taking a young ladies' school to Mahableshwur during the hot season was at one time tried, but it failed through parents being unwilling to incur the increased expenditure. Then, again, if children went to their homes for the monsoon months, they doubtless would be sent to another school during that period, so that going to *one* school for a season of the year, and to *another* for the other two, would hardly be productive of beneficial results. I think the writer draws somewhat on his imagination, when he says that children would learn at such an "express speed ;" but, if such is at all likely to be the case, the experiment of starting a school might be attempted. I do not think I should be wrong in stating that I could almost "spot" the writer of the letter in question as being an interested house agent having houses both at Mahableshwur and Sattara, and therefore somewhat anxious that his houses at both stations should be occupied. A school for girls and little boys was once started here, but from adequate reasons it never came to anything, though there were children here, as well as from other places, who otherwise would have attended. If the Diocesan Board had sufficient funds at their disposal, I have little doubt but that they would start a girls' school here, which would be well attended, as the fair sex predominate in these parts ; but the Board at present have as much on their hands as they can well take care of ; in fact, I think if it had not been for the subscriptions of those interested in this station, our High School for boys would hardly have been started.

In a former letter I stated that the P. W. D. had commenced the new road from Mahableshwur viâ Phar to Mhar, and up to lately more than 4,000 labourers have been employed on it ; but Government, I hear, have ordered those numbers to be reduced by one-half, as they cannot allow more than a certain sum monthly for the work, so it will not be completed by any means so soon as was anticipated. I hear that two accidental deaths have taken place during the progress of the work, and in both cases they were caused by the thoughtlessness of the parties themselves. One instance was that of a muccadum, who foolishly selected the edge of a drop of about 80 feet to sit down and smoke near ; and on getting up he appears to have toppled over backwards, death taking place about 24 hours afterwards. Those constructing the road in some places are obliged to be supported from above by a rope going round their waists, and in one instance a native thought he might dispense with such a support, but unfortunately the ground giving way he fell downwards with a rock on him. I fancy the Superintendent is rather anxious at the idea of so many labourers being collected together during the hot season and to windward of Mahableshwur, for, if any epidemic were to break out among them, it would be unpleasant for the "big-wigs ;" but I have no doubt our able Executive Engineer has already adopted all necessary precautions.

It has all along been taken, as a matter of course, that the "holy river Kistna" takes its rise at the Hindoo temple in the native village of Mahableshwur, and doubtless the Brahmin priests there do their best to maintain that opinion for the sake of "lining their pockets ;" but I cannot help suggesting the idea, that it might rise at the foot of a peaked hill called "Dowlah," somewhat further up the valley, as at times water can be traced almost all the way from the foot of the hill ; anyhow, if such is not entirely the case, the stream falling down from the Hindoo temple, and that from the foot of the hill in question, together form the commencement of the river Kistna.

It is reported that cheetahs, or some other "feræ naturæ" have been lately in these parts, as two dogs, the property of a gentleman, have been missed, and two donkeys belonging to some "bildars" encamped on the "Passernee Ghaut" have been killed ; but, on the other hand, it is stated that the former animals have not been taken away by "quadrupeds," but by "bipeds," in the shape of "brinjaries," whose principles in regard to the rights of property are generally somewhat lax.

Having had little or no late rain, rice, &c., is becoming dear, about 7½ seers only being obtained for the rupee ; but I think there is hardly sufficient reason for its being so dear at this season, and am therefore of opinion that the natives are hoarding it up, so as to obtain high prices during the hot season, when there is a great demand for it in these parts.

Although we have not a "pucka padre," yet the Head Master of our High School here reads Divine Service every Sunday morning and afternoon.

THE REVIVALS AT MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—For pity's sake will you allow "your own correspondent" to say a word on his own behalf ? I have been nearly killed this morning in the columns of your Churchgate Street contemporary. Somebody named "W. A. E. B." has crushed and bruised me so villainously beneath his big theological boots that it is a wonder I hold together. In surprise you may ask the cause, and no wonder. It is simply, I assure you, because "your own" has dared to write of the things that he saw at revivals, and has had the presumption to look at them through something else than the peephole that my cruel antagonist delights to use. In a kindly Christian sort of spirit—whose exercise of course is justified in the cause of truth, and justice, and the Rev. Mr. Taytor (unless these be all synonymous)—he abuses me with awful vigour, and he does not know apparently what is bad enough to say about me. He says of the sketch of the scene I sent you, "eliminate its wasted words, and the picture is a pretty fair one," and this is the kindest thing he says, unless I except those portions of his tirade where he seems to assume I am a Pantheist, an atheist, a sceptical Baboo, or something equally dreadful, and metaphorically holds up his hands, asks a [illegible] upon me, and begs me to turn my attention [illegible] passages of Scripture which he is good enough [illegible] out. "Wasted words !" I know there is [illegible] dreadful lurking under that phrase, but I [illegible] understand it. Most of the words I used were those of the evangelist or his exultant repentant [illegible] but these cannot be what are alluded to as [illegible] words." Yet I believe this is not a conun[illegible]. He accuses me of attempting attic wit and sly [illegible]. I never thought I possessed even a shadow of these qualities, least of all that they should make their appearance in anything I might write on a subject so sadly [illegible] and commendable as revivals ; but since "W. A. E. B." not only discovers them, but thinks they are unmistakeable, why then, even at the expense of putting my modesty to the blush, I shall believe I am their happy possessor in some degree, because I am convinced there is considerable truth in the remark made by a wise man that people discover quickest in others that which they most lack in themselves. He says, "What he—(meaning me, Sir)—has stated respecting the classes which compose the meetings is for the most part untrue, unjust, puerile, and inconsistent—(just fancy, all this, Sir !)—with the spirit, the facts of true Christianity." I can scarcely dare to contradict so upright, unbiassed, and moderate a person as "W. A. E. B." evidently is, and can only say I am sorry if I have described anything amiss. I said that the congregation seemed to be chiefly connected with artisan and sea crafts ; that they were clean and decently dressed ; that there were no natives ; and that all looked solemn. "W. A. E. B." may be speaking for himself and fancying he speaks for every other person —quite a possible delusion—and he may therefore conscientiously repudiate being clean, solemn-looking, decently-dressed, or looking like an artisan (or even a merchant's assistant) or unlike a native—and all which may be "inconsistent with the spirit, the facts, and principles of true Christianity ;" but I may explain that your correspondent had eyes, and that in using them he came to the conclusion that in these respects the majority of "W. A. E. B.'s" co-religionists were being practically inconsistent with the great matters he alludes to. He goes on to say, "His description of the bearing of the congregation, their moans and groans, is most exaggerated, and was purely intended as a burlesque, and caricatured merely to gratify a *penchant* for literary dash." Might I say that I consider that this, veracious as "W. A. E. B." may think he is entitled to look when he delivers himself of so many good words and heavy sentiments, is a contradiction not founded on fact ?—in other words, to gratify a "*penchant* for literary dash" in his own brilliant theological style, he has drawn upon his imagination, while I have been content to speak of what I saw and heard. Charitably "W. A. E. B." might reiterate that I was too malicious, too untruthful "to extenuate nothing, nor set down aught in malice." And in that case where should I look for support ? Why, to no place else than the columns he has been good enough to favour with his interesting communication. He commences his address to your contemporary by saying "it is hoped you will permit something to be said in regard to Bombay's far more important eternal concerns"—that is, as compared with the secular interests of the community. With a fine sense of justice, for which I admire the lady of Churchgate street, she allows "W. A. E. B." to have his say on the "important eternal concerns," but, to balance matters, publishes just a few columns off, and from "another correspondent," an account of the revival meetings which, if mine was exaggerated and all the rest of it, is so outspoken that "W. A. E. B." will be totally unable to express his condemnation of it with sufficient sanctimonious vituperation. I commend "W. A. E. B.'s" attention to that article. It may be an addition to his gall of bitterness, but will be useful in giving him an opportunity for exercising that humility which will so much accord with his professions.

"The present writer," says "W. A. E. B.," "is no advocate of Mr. Taylor personally," and he modestly backs this statement by telling those who listen to him that "he is desirous that the truth should be known regarding a man through whose agency he and scores in Bombay and millions in all parts of the world have regained their eternal privileges." Hark you to that, Mr. Editor ! Millions !—and millions in all parts of the world, too ! Of course when we are told this, and also that he is one of Mr. Taylor's sheep, we can quite believe that prim "W. A. E. B." is no advocate of Mr. Taylor personally, and it would be positively scandal to hint that regarding that rev. gentleman my awful denunciator shelters himself behind the shield of "truth" for the purpose of sending forth a very large assertion. Regarding my statement that Mr. Taylor's work may benefit society, he abuses me for qualifying it by adding "if lasting ;" but does this not tally with the opinions I expressed, that the speakers who got up to "testify" were under the influence of strong emotional sympathy instead of being stirred by a sudden perception of the great mysteries of our faith ? And it is well known that the majority of cases of emotional sympathy are evanescent. "Why," he may ask, "do you believe it was just an evanescent emotional sympathy ?" Will I tell the reason ? Because I did not perceive much in the *matter* of Mr. Taylor's discourse that should have taken a hearer's heart by storm, while I noticed, or thought I noticed, a great deal in his *manner* to effect that end. I took notes of his sermon, and so a fair opportunity was given for showing at least something of what is in Mr. Taylor, and which has taken "millions" by storm, according to "W. A. E. B.," so that "W. A. E. B." can scarcely say I misrepresented the object of his affections. "W. A. E. B." seeks to convict me, by what he calls a parity of reasoning, of denying the power of "God to raise up true disciples of Christ all at once and in great numbers." Now this assertion is either spiteful or stupid, and "the parity of reasoning" can never be applicable until I admit that the power of Mr. Taylor, in his revival ministrations, is one and the same with the power of the Superior Being, which is infinite. Paul is brought into the matter by indefatigable "W. A. E. B.," and *his* ministrations are alluded to ; but, for the billionth time, let it be said "comparisons are odious." One word more. Will "W. A. E. B." be kind enough to remember that there are always two or more ways of looking at a thing ? Some may love to flaunt before the eyes of the world the moral ulcers of a life they say they have left for ever behind ; but others may be found who would think that process as odious as a man exposing bodily scarifications.

Now, Mr. Editor, I feel much better, and as though I could embrace "W. A. E. B." and forgive him—though not exactly as one of the confessors whose utterances I reported forgave a friend "whom he hated and had struck," when of course one would have expected the forgiveness to come from the other side.

YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Bombay, 23rd January.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We have already had the pleasure to see the Victoria and other dramatic companies contribute to the relief of the distressed Persians. Will you now kindly allow me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to ask the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club to give one or two performances for the same object ? His must certainly be a heart of stone who is not affected by the heart-rending accounts, which we daily receive, of the calamities suffered by our fellow-creatures in a distant land, and I have no doubt but that Mr. C. S. Nazir—the *primum mobile* of the Elphinstone Club—will, with a Parsee's characteristic generosity, take up my suggestion, and that the public also will not fail to accord its cordial support to the Club when its object is CHARITY.

Bombay, 23rd January.

BOMBAY.

Infanticide.—A day or two ago, the police found a native child, apparently of premature birth, lying dead in a drain at Camateepoora.

Dewan to the Raja of Dhurrumpore.—It is stated that Mr. Manookjee Cowasjee Damonwalla has been re-appointed Dewan to the Raja of Dhurrumpore.

Persian Famine Fund.—Messrs Godrez Mehrban and Co., Persian merchants, have received up to the 19th inst. Rs. 15,957 on account of the Persian Famine Fund.

Fire.—On Monday last a fire broke out in a small tent occupied by ghorawallas, at the camp of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, on the Esplanade. The tent was entirely destroyed.

Accident.—On Monday, a Chinaman employed on board the steam-ship Victoria fell down one of the hatches. He was seriously hurt, and was immediately attended by a surgeon of the P. and O. Company.

Dhoolia Jail.—We regret that we were led to state erroneously the other day that a number of convicts had recently escaped from Dhoolia Jail. It has been pointed out to us that the statement was entirely erroneous.

Something like a Family.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Rast Goftar* states that the King of Siam has sixty brothers and forty sisters. His father had three hundred Ranees, and he himself has thirty-two.

Educational.—We understand that a number of the native inhabitants of Lower Colaba have forwarded a petition to Mr. J. B. Peile, Director of Public Instruction, praying for the opening of a Gujerathi school at that place.

The "Times of India" Calendar and Directory for the present year was published yesterday, and we have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of a copy. The Calendar has been turned out in a most handsome style, and contains the usual variety of information.

Broaching Cargo.—Robert Bouse, a seaman of the ship Atlanta, was charged before Mr. Connon with embezzling cargo of the ship, worth two rupees. The magistrate ordered him to forfeit two rupees out of his wages, and to suffer a week's rigorous imprisonment.

Assault.—A Parsee named Dorabjee Pallonjee, muccadum to Messrs. Nicol and Co., was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with committing an assault against the person of Kessowjee Raghoonath, a broker. He was found guilty and fined Rs. 20, and was also bound over to keep the peace.

False Pretences.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, a Maratha named Luxmon Mahadoo, a horse-keeper, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for obtaining thirty rupees by false pretences from Mr. Moroba Narayen, a clerk in the Fort Police Court.

Dangerous Materials.—Moolackchund Khooshal was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with illegally booking dangerous goods (matches) for Khundwa by the G. I. P. Railway. The charge was laid under section 15 of Act 18 of 1854. Prisoner admitted the offence, and was fined Rs. 150.

Certificate of Age.—Another of the three Parsee students, Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama, appeared before the Senior Magistrate, and produced evidence with regard to his age with a view of shortly proceeding to England to compete for Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service. The young man is now in his nineteenth year.

Flogged on Board a Ship.—In the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, yesterday, a lascar employed on board the P. and O. Company's s.s. China, by name Shaik Bapoo, was charged with stealing a blanket and towel, the property of the company. He was convicted, and sentenced to receive seven stripes on board the ship.

Pick-Pockets.—Issub Noora and Hurry Bapoo were yesterday charged in the Girgaum Police Court with having stolen a handkerchief containing seventeen rupees from the pocket of one Hurry Chumar. The second prisoner was acquitted ; while the first was convicted, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Bazaar.—A bazaar will be held in the Money Institution, Esplanade, on Thursday (to-morrow), Friday and Saturday, at which a large quantity of children's dresses and ladies' fancy work will be exhibited for sale. The proceeds will be given partly to the Zenana Mission and partly to the Association for Female Education in India.

Vagrancy Act.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Charles Pafford, a European, was charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Killen with being a vagrant and wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

A Complaint to the Police.—A Hindoo lad, aged about sixteen years, by name Goculdas Shamjee, complained to the Deputy Commissioner of Police yesterday, that on Monday night, a man named Nuthoo Damjee took him near the Government Pendals, on the Esplanade, forcibly snatched away his waist-chain, and then ran away. The man has been arrested by the police.

The Fouzdar of Bulsar.—Mr. Lulloobhoy Nurbheram, the fouzdar of Bulsar, who has been transferred to Mandvee, left the station on Saturday to the extreme regret of the inhabitants. A large crowd had gathered on the railway station to bid him good-bye, thereby evincing their appreciation of his valuable services. We understand that the residents of Bulsar intend to petition the Revenue and Police Commissioner to send Mr. Lulloobhoy back to his former post.

Refractory Seamen.—Eleven seamen of the ship Manilla were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. They were each sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment, also to forfeit their wages to make up the loss entailed on the ship in consequence of their disobedience. Six seamen of the ship Ontario were charged with a similar offence, and were sentenced to a similar term of imprisonment.

Raffle for the Benefit of the Famine-stricken Armenians of Julpha.—A correspondent asks for information as to the above raffle. "It was," he says, "to be drawn in October last, but owing to all the shares not having been taken up, it was postponed to the 23rd December, since which I have made repeated inquiries at Messrs. Payne & Co.'s, who are the agents here for the raffle, but, strangely enough, they appear to know nothing about it." Messrs. Payne & Co. inform us that it was at the request of Messrs. Payne & Co. of Calcutta that they advertised the raffle and sold a few tickets, but that they know nothing of the result of the raffle, and would recommend those who purchased tickets to enquire of the Calcutta firm.

The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club gave a fashionable performance on Saturday evening at the Grant Road Theatre, under the patronage of the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I. The piece selected was the much-admired drama of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp." The house was quite full, and perfect order was maintained throughout the entertainment. The stage and other prominent parts of the theatre were painted for the occasion. A box containing about twenty chairs was reserved for the distinguished patron and his party, and a canopy was erected over it, so that it presented a very nice appearance. Part of Grant Road was decorated with trees of glass lights, and the word "Aladdin" was put up at the entrance to the theatre with gas light. An excellent band was in attendance. We have already described the merits of the performance, and we may add that the last one was attended with complete success in every respect.

The Katriz Tank Water.—We understand that only twenty feet of water is now in the Katriz Tank. In one week alone two feet of water was consumed for the use of the city inhabitants. At this rate, we are afraid that there will prevail scarcity of water in the city in the event of there being no fall of rain between this and the setting in of the monsoons. We therefore hope that the City Municipality will see the advisability of supplying the city residents with water, as the Katriz tank will no doubt be soon entirely consumed, owing, to the scanty fall of rain last monsoon. The springs that supplied the Katriz tank from the hills are nearly dried up.—*Poona Observer.*

THE COLABA SHOOTING CASE.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, John Gribbin belonging to the 49th Regiment, was again placed before the Senior Magistrate, and charged with attempting to commit murder and doing grievous bodily hurt to George Henry Dickson, trumpet-major Royal Artillery. Three additional witnesses were examined, and the prisoner was then committed to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on the 2nd February.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The ship Prince Patrick, Captain J. Graham, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of rice from Chittagong.

The ship Corrientes, 600 tons, Captain H. Joste, arrived here on Monday with a cargo of coals from Newcastle.

The s.s. Sir J. R. Carnac, Captain J. E. Gammon, sailed yesterday with a general cargo and Mr. L. D. Oliveiro and thirty deck passengers.

The s.s. Scindian arrived at Madras from Calcutta on Thursday with the following passengers :—

Messrs. H. La Grange, Ward, Hawkins, Morris, Southwell and Mrs. Southwell and child.

The s.s. Lord Clyde, Captain H. Kingcome, arrived here yesterday with a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Coast and Cochin—Mr. J. Bacrus, and 37 deck passengers.

The following passengers arrived at Madras by the s.s. Calcutta from London on Thursday :—

Capt. Pauli, Messrs. F. Wathen, O. Bicknell, J. Renfry, T. R. Beng, W. H. Clerke, O. Horrick, and Mrs. Horrick and four children.

The following is the passenger list of the s.s. Abyssinia which arrived at Madras from Rangoon on Friday morning :—

Messrs. Haley and N. S. Moodlair and servant, two Miss Lees, one Burmese lady, Col. Barton and three servants, Dr. Sufferin and three servants, Capt. Penny and two servants, Lt. Hewitt and servant, Asst. Surgeon Fraser and servant.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.		Height.		JANUARY.	LOW WATER. Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
10	27 m	2	7	Wednesday ... 24	5	0 m	2	0
11	35 a	5	5		4	45 a	5	10
11	9 m	3	0	Thursday 25	5	57 m	2	6
					5	23 a	6	1
0	5 m	5	9	Friday 26	6	7 m	2	11
11	43 m	3	4		5	53 a	6	2
0	31 m	5	10	Saturday.. ... 27	6	36 m	3	4
0	18 a	3	8		6	26 a	6	1
1	0 m	6	0	Sunday 28	7	8 m	3	8
0	53 a	3	9		6	59 a	5	10
1	27 m	5	11	Monday......... 29	7	39 m	4	0
1	31 a	3	9		7	35 a	5	5
2	0 m	5	8	Tuesday......... 30	8	17 m	4	5
2	15 a	3	7		8	16 a	4	6

Full Moon, 25th, 10h. 4m. P.M.

"Kiss Me."—The following amusing instance of occasional mishap is told by a contemporary :—A very pretty and exceedingly modest young lady the other morning stepped into a well-known music dealer's to make some purchases, and was waited upon by an equally modest shopman. Throwing back her veil, the lady said, "I want 'Rock Me to Sleep.'" Procuring the music, the young gentleman laid it before her. "Now," said the young lady, "I want the 'Wandering Refugee.'" The shopman bowed, and this was also produced. "And now," exclaimed the purchaser, with a bewitching smile, "Kiss Me !" The unfortunate youth gazed in mute astonishment. "Why what did you say, miss ?" he at length found words to ask. "Kiss me !" "I ca—can't do it," he gasped, in agony ; "I never kissed a young lady in my life." The veil instantly dropped, and the would-be purchaser hurriedly laying the music on the counter, took a hasty departure. The young man only recovered after a somewhat spirited explanation with the proprietor ; but hereafter the new composition, "Kiss Me," will be conspicuously posted at the entrance of the establishment.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE REGATTA.

A meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Yacht Club was held in the Commodore's office yesterday afternoon. It was resolved to have a Regatta in the third week of February on the programme of last year.

The exact date, programme of races, and other particulars will shortly be published.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

From a statement of cotton issued by Mr. G. Norman, for Commissioner of Customs and Reporter General, we see that the cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external and Indian ports, during the month of December last, amounted to 2,27,79,232 lbs (58,375 bales), of the value of Rs. 65,10,107. Of the above, 1,58,03,452 lbs., valued at Rs. 46,51,284, were shipped to Liverpool ; 39,396 lbs., valued at Rs. 9,555, to London ; 16,79,608 lbs., of the value of Rs. 4,50,420, to Trieste ; 22,344 lbs., of the value of Rs. 5,985, to Marseilles ; 15,97,120 lbs., of the value of Rs. 3,44,525, to Havre ; 94,864 lbs., of the value of Rs. 26,700, to Venice ; 27,832 lbs., valued at Rs. 7,195, to Genoa ; 25,23,416 lbs., of the value of Rs. 6,56,958, to Odessa ; 9,77,424 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,52,156, to Hongkong ; and 13,776 lbs., of the value of Rs. 4,050, to Muccalla.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

Statement showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars for the week ending 14th January 1872, and the total for the season up to that date :—

Stations.	Exports for week ending 14th Jan. 1872			Total exports up to 14th Jan. 1872.			Total exports up to 14th Jan. 1871.		
	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.
Nagpore	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	110	...
Wurdah	1,769	718	...	11,043	2782	5	1,667	1,612	4
Poolgaum	...	96	...	...	189	...	...	538	...
Chandoor	...	34	...	...	128	...	...	64	...
Budnaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,768	1,022	8
Oomraottee ...	3,061	111	...	11,402	240	29	...	...	...
Moortizapore...	...	386	43	...	847	1,355	...	248	40
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	51	103
Shegaum	423	433	...	1,086	1473	145	905	1,739	103
Khamgaum	2,264	20	...	7,310	269	51	4,197	311	1,199
Nandorah	...	36	...	...	56	...	645	87	52
Mulkapore	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	1,766
Boorhanpore ...	...	...	160	...	...	708	...	...	49
Khundwa	...	...	658	...	...	6,421	...	...	110
Hurdah	...	...	189	...	...	1,844	...	...	...
Sohagpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
Gurrawarra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Nimborah	...	...	116	...	...	872	...	...	...
Sewree........	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Bagrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Bunkerry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7,517	1834	1166	30841	6036	11492	11,162	5 782	4,306

Totals 1871-1872				Bales.
Full pressed ..	...	30,841		11,162
Half pressed ..	...	6,035		5,782
Dokras	... 11,492 =	3,830	4,306 =	1,435
	3	40,707	3	18,379

A. J. Dunlop,
Assistant Commissioner Akola District.

Akola, 15th January, 1872.

THE FIRE IN THE P. & O. DOCKYARD.

Yesterday afternoon we visited the scene of the fire in the Dockyard at Mazagon, and had a better opportunity for seeing the extent of the damage done that we had on Monday night. The fire broke out in what is called a free store, which is one of a range of single-storey buildings extending along the east side of the Dockyard for about eighty yards. The store was strongly built of stone, and, so far as we could see, was very well suited for holding the inflammable goods required for the purposes of the Dockyard. It was about 50 feet long, and 15 broad, and possessed one door and four windows. Opposite the door there is a huge breach in the wall masonry, and it is supposed that this was caused by the explosion against it of one of the huge iron chests used for containing rockets, blue lights, and (as happened on this occasion) occasionally a little gunpowder. The whole of the front and south walls were nearly levelled ; and the gable wall, adjoining the rest of the stores, was much injured. It was a matter of the greatest good fortune that this wall stood so firmly, because it was its resistance which saved a large portion of the Dockyard. Had the flames penetrated into the next compartment, which was filled with ship stores of a description that would have made only too good fuel, the whole range would have gone up, with possibly some of the large buildings adjoining. The yard in front of the burned store was filled with the wreck of cans of turpentine and the recases of tallow, the rocket chests, and the iron roof. It seems that the large engineering establishment, about thirty yards distant, had a narrow escape from destruction by the explosion of one of the two rocket chests. The main portion of the chest was thrown, with the plates twisted and cut up, through the front wall into the yard ; but the lid, weighing about 2 cwts, flew like a rocket out of the roof, and forced its way through the iron top of the engineer's shop, more than fifty yards away, and falling into the pattern-room, which was filled with wood, indented a hole in the floor and rebounded among some planks, more than a dozen of which were in flames when the affair was fortunately discovered and mastered. Just before this explosion, the fire seemed to have been pretty well subdued, and a number of men began to remove articles from the store. When they heard the crash two jumped through gaps in the wall, and one unfortunate calassee was jammed in a corner and frightfully scalded with the blazing ether. Altogether five people were injured, the boatswain and gunner of the Ellora, the foreman of the painters'-house, a policeman, and the calassee. There was the greatest scarcity of water, and it was not until the dock-gates were opened, and the tide, which fortunately happened to be full up, was let in, that the engines could be made of any use. The P. and O. employés, both from the ships lying in the harbour, and the houses in the compound, came forward and gave every assistance. Several strangers were also present, and did what they could. How the fire originated is unknown. The store was shut as usual at five o'clock, and nobody had any business to be in it after that hour. The only surmise is that some of the coolies had been smoking and had flung down their *beeree* when the hour of dismission came, and that it, after smouldering for some time, had communicated with some of the inflammables with which it was surrounded.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

Yesterday at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent :—

MEMON HAJEE SULLIMAN V. BAEE BAYABAEE.

Mr. Pigot and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, appeared for the defendant. The action was brought on a contract for the sale of a certain house and premises. From an endorsement on the papers in the case, his Lordship said he saw that he had accepted the suit as a short cause at plaintiff's risk. He thought it was a long cause ; and he directed that it should be transferred to the long-cause list. Some discussion ensued as to the costs of the day ; and it appearing that the case had once been before Mr. Justice Bayley, his Lordship referred it to that learned judge.

GOPALRAO MYRAL AND ANOTHER V. BENABAEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appeared for the plaintiff, the prime minister of His Highness the Gaekwar, who has a branch firm in Bombay carrying on the business of soucars or shroffs. The defendants had put in an appearance and signed a consent to a decree on stamped paper. A decree for plaintiffs was made by Mr. Justice Bayley in Chambers, but it appears his Lordship had no power to make it in that way, and the case, therefore, came before the Court. The defendants did not appear. Mr. Farran put in their consent to a decree. The paper was signed by defendants on the 22nd instant.

Sir Charles Sargent—Defendant may withdraw her consent at any time. You cannot prove that she does not withdraw it.

Mr. Farran—It was signed only yesterday in Chambers, and she does not appear, or instruct anybody, to withdraw the consent. The property was mortgaged to Gopalrao Myral on the 30th December 1870 under certain conditions. If the defendants did not pay the rent, they were to vacate the premises and deliver up possession to plaintiff. The rent was not paid, and notice had been served upon defendants to quit the premises. A sum of Rs. 2,730 was now due to plaintiff for rent.

Proof was adduced for the plaintiff to show that the defendants had by a rent-note or agreement agreed to pay the rents, and, in case of default, to give up possession of the premises. Mr. Venayek Hurrichund was the attorney on the record for all the defendants and had signed the consent to the decree.

The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,730, the amount due for rent, defendants to vacate and deliver up possession of the premises. Execution, by consent of parties, to be stayed for six months.

MOOLA MEETHA V. MEMON MAHOMED AYEB.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought on several promissory notes to recover Rs. 4,062. The execution of the notes and the claim being proved, his Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for Rs. 4,062, interest and costs.

An Irish sailor was sent up to the rigging, and, not being expert enough in handling the ropes, was very soon ordered by the captain to come down again. The Irishman however, anxious to escape this affront, persevered in his efforts to perform the piece of duty he had been sent up to execute, sometimes unloosing ropes, sometimes fastening, but always entangling them. Another more peremptory order to descend was equally disregarded ; at last the captain, losing all patience, called to him, in a voice of thunder, "Come down, you lubber, and I'll give you two dozen." The Irishman was a wiser man than to comply, and shouted back, "I will not, indeed, your honour ; I would not come down for four dozen !"

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. In the absence of the chairman, and on the motion of Mr. Narayen Wasudewjee, Captain Baker was called to the chair. There was but a small attendance of the Justices, and the Municipal Commissioner suggested an adjournment on the ground that several of the questions to be brought forward were very important. Some of the Justices were, however, of opinion that the discussion might fairly be opened though the decision on them should be held over for another meeting. On that understanding the business proceeded.

LEASE OF A GRAZING GROUND AT BANDORA.

The Chairman said the first subject for consideration was an application by the Commissioner for sanction to a lease, intended by the late Commissioner to be entered into with Government, for 411 acres of land at Bandora to be used as a grazing ground.

The Municipal Commissioner said a correspondence had taken place between the Government, the late Commissioner, and the Collector of Tanna regarding the 411 acres of Government land at Bandora which Mr. Crawford proposed to take on lease. The lease had been drafted by the legal advisers of the Bench and sent in to Government, and now awaited the sanction of the Bench. These 411 acres formed a piece of low, rugged and waste land, lying adjacent to the slaughter-houses ; and it was thought necessary to get it into the possession of the Municipality before other parties thought of getting hold of it. It was proposed to throw the town sweepings there, which would be taken by the B. B. and C. I. Railway. It was estimated that the cost for a siding would be Rs. 17,000, besides the expense of carrying the sweepings to Bandora. At present the sweepings were deposited within the forbidden limits of the town ; and it was desirable that the expense of carrying them beyond the limits should be incurred, in order that the Municipality might not be breaking the law which they enforce upon other people.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—Will you state what is the law ?

Dr. Hewlett read the section of the Act against depositing rubbish and sweepings within the town limits, and remarked that, if the Municipality did not acquire the land in question, it would be acquired by others to the great disadvantage of the slaughter houses.

In answer to Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, it was stated that the price asked for the land was at the rate of one rupee.

Mr. Narayen Wasudewjee—I think sanction may be accorded now, provided Government will not resume possession of the land without giving us compensation for the value of the improvements.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee suggested that a full discussion of the subject should take place before the Bench resolved upon incurring the heavy expenditure of having a railway siding for the sweepings.

Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee thought the acquisition of the land was desirable under any circumstances, if Government would pay for the value of the improvements which might be made. It was only a swamp now ; and if, after improvements had been made, the land was required by the Railway Company, Government might resume it without granting any compensation.

Dr. Blaney said that, if the Municipality incurred any expense in improving the land, they should be clearly entitled to compensation in the event of Government resuming it.

Proposed by Mr. Narayen Wasudewjee and seconded by Dr. T. Blaney—"That the Bench sanction the lease between the Government and the Bench to rent 411 acres of land at Bandora, provided Government agree in the event of resumption of the land to pay compensation for any improvements made on the land by the Justices."

The motion was put to the vote and carried *nem. con.*

THE PROPOSED SALE OF STREET FRONTAGES.

The Chairman said the next subject was an application by the Municipal Commissioner for general sanction to the sale of street frontages for the purpose of setting houses forward.

The Municipal Commissioner said that, in connection with the sale of street frontages in Rampart Row East, the opinion of the Advocate General had been taken, which was to the effect that it was not competent to the Municipal Commissioner to sell the frontages without the sanction of the Justices. That decision was directly contrary to what he (Mr. Hope) found to be the practice of the office. The late Commissioner had always been in the habit of selling small pieces of land in one way or another. One deed in regard to such a sale was sent up to Mr. Hope for signature ; but he deferred signing it until he obtained the sanction of the Justices. He asked now whether every petty sale should be brought to the notice of the Justices for sanction, or whether a general authority should be given him. (Mr. Hope referred to a resolution of Government in a recent case of some land at Camateepoora, in which Government decided that no more land should be granted free for the use of the Municipality.)

Mr. Arbuthnot said that Government did not want the piece of land in question ; and he asked the Commissioner if he wanted it for road improvement. The Commissioner said he wanted 39 square yards for the purpose ; and Government were willing to grant it at a fair valuation. The land was put up to auction sale, and 53 yards were sold. The other 39 yards were retained in case the Municipality wanted it. A fair rate had been proposed for it. This case was different from the question of street frontages.

Dr. Blaney said the information given by the Collector was quite satisfactory. It had nothing to do with the "arcades" question. There could be no question as to the power of the Bench over such ground as formed part of a right of way. Any ground over which the public have a right of way is public land, over which the Justices have sole control.

Mr. Narayen Wasudewjee—The Commissioner might consult the standing committee of the Bench as to these questions.

Mr. W. M. Wood said it was desirable that no final decision should be come to in a hurry on the subject. When large questions connected with the constitution of the Municipality were pending decision, it was exceedingly undesirable that Government should come to any such decision as was disclosed in the resolution in question. Its effect was certainly to embarrass the action of the Justices.

Mr. Arbuthnot said he would make but one remark. The resolution did not refer to any large plots of land, but only to small ones.

The Chairman thought the meeting need not proceed with the consideration of a subject (the Government resolution) which was not before the Bench. Government had not been illiberal at all in any particular case. What they wanted was simply to exercise their authority as lords of the soil. The subject before the Bench was the right to sell street frontages.

Dr. Blaney then proposed, seconded by Mr. Narayen Wasudewjee—"That the discussion of the application of the Municipal Commissioner for a general sanction to the sale of street frontages be deferred to a subsequent meeting."

The Municipal Commissioner objected to this resolution. His object was that these important questions ought not to be decided against him at this thinly-attended meeting.

Mr. Narayen Wasudewjee—I have no wish to press the resolution. Let the Commissioner bring each case before the Bench. Even though the sale in each case might not be laid before the Bench in the first instance, it must come up before us for sanction.

Chairman—Do you wish the resolution to drop now ?

Mr. Narayen—Yes.

The Municipal Commissioner said he thought all the vacant land in the island, over which the public had a right of way, with the exception of Back Bay and certain other large property, ought to be treated as the property of the Municipality. (Hear, hear.) The only reasonable way by which the immense transformation that was going on could be made, was by filling up a deficiency on one side by the superfluity on the other. In this way the Municipality ought to get the proceeds of the sale of all small vacant plots of land. When Government required the Municipality to pay for Government land which was wanted to be thrown into the road, it was putting the ratepayers to a test which was neither logical nor reasonable. (Hear, hear.) He explained why he had connected the two subjects together, that of the right to build arcades over certain footpaths and the sale of certain street frontages.

The proposition of Dr. Blaney, above given, was here put to vote and carried.

THE RIGHT TO BUILD ARCADES OVER FOOTPATHS.

The Chairman said the next question was the right to build arcades over certain footpaths.

The Municipal Commissioner said that, at the last meeting, he explained part of what he had to say on this subject. He proposed the sale of the right to build arcades in Rampart Row, Hornby Row, Bhendy Bazaar, and Erskine Road. The proposal originated from the conviction that it was an improvement which had been carried out on a large scale in all large cities. It would afford a cool passage to passers-by, protect the frontages of shops from heat and dust, and would bring a large sum of money into the municipal treasury. The number of square yards, which would be available, was about 15,000, and at the rate of twenty rupees a yard, it would produce about three lacs of rupees. The Health Officer said that, in Erskine Road, the sewer runs under the pathway, while the Executive Engineer said it runs in the middle of the road. He (Mr. Hope) could not say which of these able officers was right until he went and saw the sewer. With regard to the sanitary aspect of the question, he was of opinion that it would have no effect upon the health of the people of the localities referred to. He would be the last person to regret any resolution which the Justices might come to ; but he thought the sanitary theory should not be pushed too far.

Dr. Hewlett rose to speak, when

Mr. Narayen Wasudewjee objected to the time of the Bench being wasted to no purpose. There was no resolution proposed, to which Dr. Hewlett could speak.

The Municipal Commissioner thereupon proposed, seconded by Mr F. F. Arbuthnot—"That the Bench authorise the Commissioner to sell the right to build arcades over the foot-paths in Rampart Row, East and West, and Hornby Row ; and Bhendy Bazaar and Erskine Roads."

Dr. Hewlett said he rose with very great sorrow to oppose the motion. He had always tried to be loyal to those above him, but as this was a matter which, in his opinion, concerned the well-being of the inhabitants of the town, he would oppose it with all his might and main. The Municipal Commissioner proposed to put arcades over the Bhendy Bazaar road. A more monstrous proposition he (Dr. Hewlett) never heard of. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The project may bring money to the municipal coffers, but it would deprive the houses of half the air they now get. It would be taking an important slice out of the public air." Dr. Hewlett could not exonerate the adviser of the Commissioner in this matter. The buildings in Bhendy Bazaar and Erskine Road were such that one would find it difficult to move from one part to another without a light at mid-day. To sell the pathways for the purpose of arcades being built over them would be to rob the poor of the air they breathe. It would be inflicting a serious loss and a danger upon the people who live in those localities ; and it would be in every respect a retrograde movement. All recent efforts in public conservancy had been to promote ventilation. To tell him that the sewer in Erskine Road did not run under the footpath was to talk nonsense—(a laugh),—because he had occasion to open and to cleanse it more than once. As to the arcades proposed to be built in Rampart Row and Hornby Row, he would not oppose them, though in principle he disapproved of arcades altogether. By putting up arcades, you rob the poor of light and air, and you shut out the sun which, in this country, is one of the most unmixed blessings. The Police Commissioner had also serious objections to these arcades, which in addition to other disadvantages, would afford shelter to idle and dishonest persons. The arcades in Regent Street were pulled down for similar objections.

Mr. Narayen Wasudewjee said that, in deference to the opinion of the zealous Health Officer, he would propose that Bhendy Bazaar and Erskine Roads should be specially excluded.

Mr Raghunath Narayen seconded the motion. This suggestion was adopted.

Dr. Blaney and Dr. Lumsdaine spoke at some length in support of the objections raised by the Health Officer.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—I fully agree with the objections raised as to Bhendy Bazaar and Erskine Roads. I think we may accord sanction to the arcades in Rampart Row

Mr. Wood proposed as an amendment, seconded by Mr. J. H. E. Hart, that the consideration of the subject of arcading over certain footpaths be postponed until the report of the committee on the Building Act be brought before the Bench.

The Chairman said the original proposition of Mr. Hope had been amended by leaving out certain words ; and that against this was the amendment proposed by Mr. Wood.

The amendment and the proposition were put to vote, when there were 12 votes for the amendment and 7 for the proposition. The former was, therefore, carried.

Mr. Narayen Wasudewjee demanded that the amendment should now be put as a substantive motion. There was a difference of opinion, when the Chairman decided in favour of Mr. Narayen's contention. It was complained that several of the Justices who voted for the amendment had left.

Chairman—I decide for Mr. Narayen Wasudewjee.

Dr. Blaney here proposed as an amendment, seconded by Dr. Hewlett, that the meeting be adjourned till Friday, the 26th inst.

This amendment was lost. Mr. Wood's amendment was next put to vote as a substantive proposition, with Mr. Hope's proposition as an amendment, when the former (Mr. Wood's motion) was lost by a majority of two votes.

THE SONAPORE DRAIN NUISANCE.

The Chairman said the next subject was the Government resolution on the Sonapore Drain nuisance. He read counsel's opinion on a case submitted to him on the subject.

Mr. Wood proposed, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the consideration of this subject be postponed until Monday the 5th February next.

The proposition was carried, and the meeting adjourned accordingly.

IMPORTANT RULING OF THE HIGH COURT.

A short time ago, Mr. R H. Pinhey, the Session Judge of Poona, referred for the orders of the High Court, a copy of an order passed by Mr. Johns, full-power magistrate in the Poona district, on an application to him by one Pandoorung Gunputrao, stating that the order was contrary to law, both in form and substance.

Mr. Pinhey, in referring the matter to the High Court, remarked—On the 13th December 1871, the applicant, Pandoorung Gunputrao Nigde, made an application to this Court under the provisions of section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1869, stating that the full-power magistrate in charge as Assistant Collector of the Purundhur talooka of the Poona district (Mr. G. B. Reid) had, after some enquiry, dismissed a charge of forgery brought by him against Hari Mankujee Nigde and seven others ; and praying the Court of Session to order the commitment of the said accused persons. As applicant did not with his application produce a copy of the magistrate's final order together with reasons for making the same, I directed him to make an application to the magistrate under the provisions of section 440 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, and postponed consideration of his application to enable him to produce the copy. Upon this, applicant took a copy of my *ad-interim* order, and presented it with an application for a copy of the magistrate's finding to Mr. Johns, Magistrate F. P., who had in the meantime received charge of Mr. Reid's office. The full-power magistrate, Mr. Johns, endorsed this application with a Marathi order, declining to give applicant a copy of the finding unless the applicant produced an English clerk to make it, and returned the application. Applicant has this day (20th December) produced his original application to Mr. Johns with the order endorsed thereon. I am of opinion that the order passed by Mr. Johns, full-power magistrate, on the 18th December 1871, is contrary to law both in form and substance. An application such as this to a criminal court should not be returned by the Court to which it is made, but should be recorded in the court. The final order on an application such as this, and every final order of a criminal court, together with the reasons for making the same, should, under the provisions of section 429 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be written in the vernacular language of the presiding officer. Every criminal court is bound by the provisions of section 440 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment Act of 1869 to give a copy of the final order passed by such court, together with reasons for making the same, on the application of any party to the case in which such order was passed. Applicant states that when the full-power magistrate, Mr. Johns, made his order of the 18th December, he orally stated that Government had given him no English clerk. This may be so : but the fact does not relieve Mr. Johns from the responsibility which the law lays upon him. He is bound by law to furnish every party to a case with the copies which the law says they are entitled to under section 440. He may make the copy himself or he may get it made in the Collector's office or elsewhere, but, somehow he is bound to supply the copy. As Mr. Johns was at Patas on the railway on the 18th December, he might have got the copy for which applicant applied, prepared in Poona, within 24 or most 36 hours. I feel sure that either the High Court or Government, or both, prescribed this course in cases like the present, if a magistrate had not time or men to make copies applied for by parties ; but I cannot find a note of the order. I refer the order of the magistrate with F. P., Mr. Johns, dated 18th December, for the orders of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature. I would at the same time respectfully submit for the consideration of the Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of H. M.'s High Court the expression of my opinion that some rule of court or order of the High Court is necessary to facilitate and compel a compliance with the provisions of section 440 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Amentment Act of 1859, in order to save parties from great hardship and to protect them in the enjoyment of the right which the law gives them under this section. It has been repeatedly represented to me by appellants and applicants to this court, that they have been refused copies of the judgments of magistrates because the magistrates say they have no English clerks. Whenever such representation has been made to me I have made an order quoting section 440, and the party has taken a copy of my order and made a fresh application. This course has caused delay and hardship, especially when the applicants have been in jail : but it has been always successful until Mr. Johns made the order now referred to the High Court. An order on the subject from the Court empowered by section 443 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to make such an order, and possessing authority moreover to enforce compliance therewith, would be of infinite benefit to the public.

The High Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill) disposed of the matter referred to as follows :—Mr. Johns should be directed to furnish the applicant with a copy of his order dismissing the charge. He should be informed that all petitions and order therein should be recorded in his office, copies of the order, if demanded, being given to the petitioners.

THE NEW ASSESSMENTS IN CANARA.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

There are at the present day six hundred suits filed against the new assessment, and about 400 of them belong to villages with which the "Zemindar" has nothing to do. All the villages wherein the rates have been introduced have been alarmed at their enormity, and been compelled to resort to litigation as one of the probable means of escaping from them. It deserves to be prominently mentioned here, in the beginning of what is likely to be a lengthened controversy, that the Carwar people, according to our information, have resorted to litigation simply as a means of saving themselves from the heavy assessments which they will not be able to bear, and that they would not have done so if the new assessments had been only moderately higher than those imposed upon them in A D. 1800. In their bewilderment at the enormity of the new rates, recourse to the civil court on the ground of the old rates being permanent seemed to be the only remedy left, and to that they have resorted. The District Collector strongly protested against the heaviness of the new assessment, but his protest was set aside by the Settlement and Revenue Commissioners and the Government. If then the Carwar people have taken to questioning the State's right to revise their assessments at all, the credit of it is due to the excessive desire of the settlement and revenue officers to double and treble the revenue. To show that our account of the enormity of the new assessment in the talook generally is correct, we give below the old and new assessments of the 18 villages which were assessed in 1869-70, most of which do not belong to the "Zemindar," who is to figure in the High Court :—

Name of Village.	Old Assessment.	New Assessment.	Percentage Increase.
Chitakule..............................	2,833	5,857	106·74
Kanasgiri	541	1,392	157·30
Angdi	192	342	78·12
Hosali	775	1,229	58·05
Mudgiree	2,471	4,609	86·52
Manody................................	3,990	8,028	191·20
Madhyavadi............................	896	1,874	109·15
Kolge....................................	742	1,520	104·85
Sawatwadi	549	871	58·65
Hoteghali..............................	627	6,234	256·29
Arve	882	1,577	78·79
Bad.......................................	3,038	7,016	130·94
Kone	124	228	83·87
Nalavkal	...	314	314
Kodibag	322	1,088	237·88
Nandangade	630	1,476	133·33
Kotinakon	609	870	43·84
Sukiri....................................	139	292	110·07
	1,93,60	4,08,17	110·83

We shall compare these assessments with the assessments with the fourteen villages of the "Zemindar" another time, but at present we ask whether this general enormous increase is not enough to drive people to their wit's end for a remedy.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

The following summary of the reports on the prospects of the crops appears in the *Gazette of India* of the 20th :—

In the Punjab rain fell very generally throughout the province on the 16th, not, however, extending to Rawul Pindee or Peshawur, but the prospects of the spring crops are there as elsewhere encouraging.

In Oudh, rain has fallen in sufficient abundance, and the spring crops give excellent promise. The reports from the North-Western Provinces and Bengal are also favourable, especially the eastern portion of Bengal.

In the whole of the north of India a good spring harvest may be anticipated, but in the central portion there is a broad belt of country extending from coast to coast in which the tendency to drought is more or less decided.

The Central Provinces have had no rain. The khureef harvests have been somewhat below the average, and the spring crops, wheat, gram, and linseed, are suffering in places for lack of moisture, but the general aspect of agricultural affairs is not as yet disheartening.

In the Berars the want of water for man and beast begins to be seriously felt.

So in the south of the Bengal Presidency scarcity of water is complained of at Chota Nagpore, and in the Cuttack division the cold weather rice crop has been partially lost. In Ganjam the drought is more intense. Some cultivators are migrating, others are sinking fresh wells to supplement the ordinary sources of irrigation, but the markets are well supplied, and health of the people is good.

In the southern districts of Madras and in Mysore and Coorg the agricultural prospects are everywhere satisfactory.

A HUSBAND "CHARMED" TO DEATH.

There have been two or three cases recently before the High Court of husband-poisoning, in which the wives obtained poison from their paramours and administered it to their husbands, in the hope of getting off on the plea that they intended the poison merely to operate as a "charm." In one case which was heard a few days ago before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, Mathi Kanu was charged with the murder of her husband by poisoning him. There was nothing in the case to show that the wife had any reason to "charm" her husband. He did not appear to have ill-treated her or to have interfered with her proceedings ; and it was difficult to see what influence she could have supposed that a "charm" would exercise over him. The common people are pretty well acquainted with the appearance and properties of arsenic ; and there being no possible excuse for the wife, the High Court confirmed the sentence of transportation for life passed upon her.

The case was sent up by Mr. N. M. W. Daniell, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmednuggur, before whom the prisoner, Mathi Kanu, about 23 years of age, was tried on a charge of murder. A man named Dowlutta Jatee was also charged with the same offence, but was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. The facts of the case, as they appear in the evidence for the prosecution, are as follows. On the 25th August last, the cantonment police officer at Ahmednuggur received information of the death, under suspicious circumstances, of one Kanhoo Essoo two days previously. He arrested the wife of the deceased and Dowlutta, and on the following morning he caused the body of Kahnoo to be disinterred and conveyed to the Civil Hospital for scientific examination. Subsequently he caused the public rubbish heap near the bazaar to be searched. A piece of rag was found there, which was recognised by Mathi before the committing magistrate as the cover of a certain powder which she had obtained from Dowlutta and had administered to her husband a few hours before his death. The contents of the stomach were subjected to chemical analysis and were found to contain not less than two grains of white arsenic. The appearance of the intestines and the stomach, at the time the body was opened by the hospital assistant, led him to infer that death had been caused by arsenic or some mineral poison. Mathi, in her examination before the committing magistrate, stated that Dowlutta gave her a powder of the appearance of sugar, which he said was "charmed," and which she was to administer wholly to her husband. The effect of this "charmed" powder, she was told, was to be favourable to the illicit intercourse of Dowlutta with her. She administered the powder to her husband in his food the same evening. Shortly afterwards he was seized with vomitting, which lasted during the night and the following morning, and he died about midday. Dowlutta, in his examination before the magistrate, said he did not furnish Mathi with any poison about the time of her husband's death, but that on the 1st August, at Mathi's request, he procured for her two annas' worth of rat-poison, which was white in colour and heavy in weight. The Session Judge remarks in his judgment :—"Mathi admits that she administered some substance to her husband with a view to his being affected in an unnatural way. She, according to her instructions, seems to have administered the whole quantity given to him, and from the fact of her being careful to mix it only with her husband's food, it may be inferred that she supposed the substance to possess such deleterious properties. The symptoms which followed were such as are frequently caused by arsenic, and they continued until shortly before death. When the body was opened after death, the appearance of the stomach led the medical officer to believe that death had been caused by arsenious or other mineral poison, and upon chemical analysis the stomach was found to contain a quantity of arsenic equivalent to not less than two grains, and arsenic was also present in the liver . . . I find that Kahnoo's death was caused by Mathi. On her behalf, it is argued that she never wished or intended to kill her husband ; that her object was to "charm" him so as to prevent him from maltreating her ; and that she did her best afterwards for his recovery. I am unable to adopt these arguments. The woman has admitted that she had been in secret communication with Dowlutta, and that he desired to establish a criminal intimacy between them. There is nothing to support her statement that her husband ill-treated her ; and I do not believe that she gave him this "charmed" sugar with the innocent purpose of changing his sentiments towards her . . . I consider that the circumstances proved in evidence establish the charge against Mathi. The prisoner Dowlutta's own statement before the magistrate is the only evidence adduced against him, and as this does not prove guilty complicity, he must be acquitted. I am of opinion that Mathi is not the chief offender, that she administered the poison at the instigation of another person, and that she was under the influence of that person to a very great degree. She appears to be an ignorant woman, and on that account more subject to evil influence. These facts being taken into consideration, sentence of transportation for life is passed on Mathi Kanu.

The Judges of the High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence.

STORAGE RESERVOIR ON THE MOOKTEE NULLAH, NEAR DHOOLIA, BOMBAY.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE GOVT. OF INDIA, P. W. DEPT.

Read the following correspondence—

Letter from Government of Bombay, No. 235 I—2,633 of 8th November 1869, and enclosures.
Letter to Govt. of Bombay, No. 456 I of 1st Dec. 1869.
" from " of " " 10 I—165 of 24th Jan. 1870.
" to " of " " 74 I, dated 9th Feb. 1870.
Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 20, dated 12th Feb. 1870.

Read also—

Letter from Government of Bombay, No. 182 I—1,918, dated 23rd October 1871.

Observations.—In the first of the letters above read, the Government of Bombay applied to the Government of India for permission to class the Mooktee reservoir, which had previously been sanctioned, as a work to be executed from Loan Funds, but the Government of India objected to sanction the proposal, owing to the difference of opinion amongst the revenue and other authorities in regard to the revenue likely to be realized, until assured that the rates specified were to be levied from the irrigated land, irrespective of the existing revenue settlement.

2. On subsequently receiving from the Bombay Government an assurance that orders would be issued for the re-assessment, as far as water-rate is concerned, of all the land which could be irrigated from the reservoir, and that the project would be credited with the increase, the Governor-General in Council finally authorised its classification as "extraordinary."

3. The original estimate sent up by the Government of Bombay amounted to Rs. 1,97,714, and the net return was estimated at 8·56 per cent., and in the Chief Engineer's Memorandum, which formed one of the accompaniments of the estimate, Colonel Fife observed —"I have carefully discussed all the details with the Executive Engineer, and I think they are satisfactory."

4. With the present letter the Government of Bombay submits a revised estimate for the project, amounting to Rs. 2,53,086, being an increase of 28 per cent. on the original estimate. The net contemplated return therefore will, if realized, be reduced from 8·56 to 6·35 per cent.

5. The Government of India is referred to the Chief Engineer's report for explanation of the excess, the causes of which are stated by Colonel Merriman to be—

1st.—That the first estimate was framed rather hastily (owing to the demand for famine relief works in Khandeish in 1868 69) by an Executive Engineer from England, who had never had any experience of such works in this country. Certain necessary items were consequently omitted, and the rate for earth-work in the embankment was set too low to admit of proper material being used, including rolling and ramming.

2nd.—The Chief Engineer was unable to inspect the work till some progress had been made, and without actually visiting the spot, it was impossible for him to go more than superficially into the question of rates and general details of the scheme.

3rd.—The rate for earth-work is abnormally high, Rs. 2-4-6 100 per cubic feet. even after allowance is made for the great height of bank, the distance of the lift for earth and water, and the difficulties of obtaining good soil.

4th.—It is added that "doubtless the fact of no less than four Executive Engineers having held charge of the Khandeish division while the work was in progress has tended in some measure to enhance the rate, but there is also reason to apprehend that sufficient energy was not displayed by two of them during their tenure of office, and that the Assistant, who was inexperienced, was not aided as he should have been by them.

6. Regarding these explanations, it is only stated that "due notice will be taken of the apparent want of energy displayed by two of the executive officers connected with this undertaking, but the names of the officers in question have not been given." From the proceedings of the Government of Bombay for the month of October last, however, His Excellency in Council learns that the officers in question were Mr. Jones and Mr. Mayne, but the degree of blame attributable to either is not stated. It appears, however, that Mr. Mayne has left the department, and that Mr. Jones has been called upon for an explanation.

7. The Governor-General in Council cannot but regard the proceedings connected with this work from beginning to end as most unsatisfactory, and further considers, that not only has the conduct of the Executive Engineers concerned been deserving of blame, but that the officers under whose supervision the original estimates must have passed, did not exercise that careful scrutiny which the Government has a right to expect, and by the results of which the decision of this Government must, in a great measure, be guided.

Ordered, that sanction of the revised estimate be communicated to the Government of Bombay with these observations, and that the observations be further published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

DUTY ON IMPORTED FLOUR.

THE following is from the report of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the six months ending 31st October :—

The following correspondence having been submitted by the Government of Bengal for an expression of the Chamber's opinion with regard to the propriety of retaining the present tariff valuation and the rate of duty levied on the importation of flour, the Committee replied that they concurred in the view taken of the question by Messrs. Rennie, Scovell and Co., of Bombay, at whose instance it had been brought to notice; and that in the case submitted those gentlemen showed good grounds for reduction of valuation and duty to a point which would not interfere with the free importation of the article. They therefore recommended that the levy of duty should be at the lowest rate—say 1 per cent.—on a valuation not exceeding the average net market value for the last 2 or 3 years. Indeed the Committee were not indisposed to suggest that the importation of flour was entitled to the most liberal consideration, and that if no objection could be advanced against the removal of that item from the schedule of dutiable merchandise they would be glad to see that course taken.

The result of this reference has not yet been communicated to the Chamber.

From Government of India, Financial Department, to Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,—(No. 2473, dated Simla, the 31st July 1871.)

I am directed to forward a copy of the papers noted in the margin, received from the Government of Bombay, relative to a representation against the existing tariff valuation and the rate of duty levied on importation of flour, and to request that the Government of India may be favoured with the views of the local Government on the subject after consultation with the Chamber of Commerce and the chief Customs authority.

Letter from Government of Bombay, No. 3414, dated 14th July 1871, and enclosures.

From Government of Bombay, to Government of India, Financial Department,—(No. 3414, dated Bombay Castle, the 14th July 1871.)

I am directed by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council to forward to you, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying copies of communications from Messrs. Rennie, Scovell and Company, relative to the rate of duty levied upon flour imported into Bombay; and in doing so, I am desired to state that, under the circumstances brought to notice by them, it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that both the tariff valuation and the rate of duty on the article in question urgently require reconsideration.

From Messrs. Rennie, Scovell and Co., to the Govt., Bombay, Revenue Department,—(dated Bombay, the 27th September 1870.)

We have the honour to state that having lately received from Australia a consignment of 1,246 bags of wheaten flour of 200 lbs. per bag, we thereby had our attention called to the very excessive rate of Customs duty levied upon that article.

The rate of duty is 7½ per cent. upon a tariff valuation of Rs. 25 per bag of 200 lbs., while the market value for the article is Rs. 15 per bag of 200 lbs.; (we sold at Rs. 15-4 per bag, the flour being of very excellent quality.)

We therefore respectfully submit that on such an article as flour the rate of 7½ per cent. duty is even, under a proper valuation, very excessive, as flour is much more a necessity, and a staff of life, than, for instance, iron, which is admitted at a duty of 1 per cent only. It is further well known that the native flour is of a very inferior quality. Owing, however, to the excellent American and Continental flour, as well as that of Australia, being kept out of the market by the protective duty imposed, consumers are obliged to pay an exorbitant price for an inferior article, while the Customs revenue is not benefited, as the rate of duty simply puts a stop to importation, and renders a duty levied for the benefit of the revenue but a prohibitory and protective impost.

By a reference to the latest annual statement of the trade, &c., of Bombay, published for Government, and at page 36 it will be seen that the declared value of flour imported *from all foreign* countries only amounted to Rs. 1,03,798, or a gross revenue to Government of Rs. 7,785. The market value of the flour imported, however, (in the proportion of Rs. 15 to Rs. 25) would only amount to Rs. 62,280.

In other words, a duty of 12½ per cent.—for that is what it comes to—upon one of the principal articles of food puts a stop to imports in it, and gives a revenue to Government so small as not to be worth the trouble of collecting.

We beg therefore respectively to submit that—

1st.—The tariff valuation upon flour ought to be reduced.

2nd.—The rate of duty ought also to be reduced to, say, 1 per cent.

Were these points permitted, we believe Government would be no losers, and the country generally considerable gainers.

P. S.—We believe that the present is a suitable opportunity for bringing this matter to the attention of Government, as we believe a Committee for revising the existing tariff is at present sitting in Calcutta.

From Messrs. Rennie, Scovell and Co., to the Govt., Bombay, Revenue Department—(dated Bombay, the 30th June 1871.)

On the 27th of September last, we had the honour of addressing your department, relative to the rate of duty levied upon flour imported into Bombay, as per copy of our letter, which, for convenience of reference, we beg to hand you herein.

We have not been favoured with any reply to that communication, and we therefore beg leave to solicit your attention to it.

We may further state that since then addressing you, we have had communications from Australia, pointing out that the very excessive scale of charge in Bombay completely debars business between that country and this port, but that a modification to some such duty as that levied upon iron would enable business to be done.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 21st December.

THE Ameer has granted a shawl and abrah chogah to Mullik Adum Khan, Wuzeeree, mentioned in the diary of 7th December 1871, on the occasion of the "Eed" festival, and, after assigning an allowance of two thousand rupees per annum for him, permitted him to return to his home. The main object of the Ameer is that, should His Highness intend to gain over the Dour territory in spring, this man may be useful to him and may rather commence immediately on his return to his home to persuade the people of that territory to submit to the Afghan yoke. He has been instructed on these points through Arsulla Khan, Ghilzai, Governor of Zoormut, of the Hujdeh Nehree Bulkhee Cavalry Regiment. The Ameer has kept one troop of men residing in the neighbourhood of Cabul for his own escort, and has permitted the other three troops to go to their homes (on leave) in Balkh, and they have left.

The Ameer has disbursed the pay of cavalry regiments, and has now commenced to pay the infantry troops. As soon as this is done, both the cavalry and infantry troops will be permitted to go to their homes and will again assemble on New Year's day. Their arms and uniforms will remain at Cabul.

The guns of the artillery battery lately arrived from Candahar are being broken up with a view to new guns being manufactured on the pattern approved by the Ameer. The men employed in this battery were dismissed and ordered to go to Candahar on the receipt of pay, but for some cause or other they have been recalled to Cabul to-day.

Snow has commenced to fall in Cabul from the day before yesterday, and the sky has not yet cleared of clouds.

CABUL, 25th December.

The Ameer lately sent a message to his younger brother, Sirdar Mahomed Shureef Khan, to the effect that he would be deported to India, and that he should make preparations for his departure. The Sirdar said that his family should also be sent along with him, and, in reply to this, His Highness represented that, as the arrival of Colonel Pollock is shortly expected (in Cabul), the Governor of Koorum would be occupied in entertaining him, and the Sirdar would be sent to India after that officer's departure (from Cabul). As Colonel Pollock has now left *via* Shikarpoor, it remains to be seen what orders Mahomed Shureef Khan will receive.

At present pay is being distributed to the army, and many sepoys, having been dismissed on account of infirmity and old age, are called upon to bring forward their sons or nephews to be appointed in their place.

A sepoy of an infantry regiment of the army lately arrived from Furrah, having deserted at Subzwar, had arrived at Cabul. The Ameer lately ordered that he should be blown from a gun, but his relations paid a fine of Rupees 1,000 to His Highness, and he has been reinstated and received pardon.

Colonel Mirza Ahmed Khan, brother of Mirza Mahomed Hussum Khan, Meer Moonshee, caused the death of a sepoy of his cavalry regiment by beating him severely on account of his having been absent from duty. Mirza Mahomed Hussun Khan, Meer Moonshee, and the Naib Commander-in-Chief, Hussein Ali Khan, have undertaken to make enquiry into this matter at the instance of the heirs of the deceased, and it is expected that a compromise will be effected. Mirza Mahomed Hussun Khan, Meer Moonshee, feasted the Ameer on Friday, the 22nd instant, in the house which he has lately built in Cabul.

His Highness has appointed Colonel Fukeer Ahmed Khan, son of the late Meer Khowaja Fukeer Khan, Kohistanee, a brother-in-law of the Ameer, as Brigadier-General.

Although the Cabul authorities have raised an alarm that the income of the State cannot cover the expenditure owing to the excess of regular troops and loss in Government revenue, the Ameer has commenced to recruit two new infantry regiments, and has ordered that four new infantry regiments should be entertained at Candahar. It appears that, probably on the coming New Year's Day, great reduction will be made in the irregular troops.

To-day, the Ameer, after inspection of the letter to the address of the Agent regarding the departure of Colonel Pollock to Seistan *via* Shikapoor and Candahar, gave orders to Syud Noor Mahomed Shah to make preparations to start to Candahar, but told him to leave after four days lest the above officers should after all desire to come *via* Koorum, as it has been communicated in the Agent's letter of 18th December 1871 that Sirdar Wullee Mahomed Khan has been sent to Boolund Kheyl.

An urgent order has been sent to the Governor of Candahar and General Sufdur Ali Khan (commanding the army at Candahar) to keep a suitable guard in readiness, in order that it may leave with Syud Noor Mahomed Shah to Quetta on the Afghanistan border as soon as he arrives at Candahar.

THE NATIVE STATES OF WESTERN INDIA.

(CONTINUED FROM TUESDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE")

VII.—KOHLAPORE.

LAST year closed with every prospect of a bright future for the State of Kohlapore under the rule of His Highness Rajaram Maharaj Chhutruputtee. The financial condition of the country under British superintendence had vastly improved, reforms had been introduced into every department of the administration, and education had met with encouragement such as is rarely to be found in Native States. The young Raja, of a naturally amiable and intelligent disposition, had received a most careful training, and had latterly been instructed in those special branches of education which would best suit him for the important post which he was about to occupy. There was, in short, every reason to expect that, on assuming the administration of his own territory, he would rule in a manner which would reflect credit on the instruction which he had received from British officers, and afford an example to the Chiefs and Sirdars of the neighbouring districts. In order that nothing might be wanting to complete His Highness's education it was finally determined, with his consent, that he should pay a visit to England, and after a personal introduction to the manners and customs of the West should return to assume formally the government of his own country. All arrangements befitting his position were made, and on May 22nd the Raja left Bombay for England attended by Captain E. W. West, with whom he had been acquainted for some time. His Highness was received most graciously by Her Majesty the Queen, and wherever he went he appears to have left behind him the most favourable impression. The visit seemed likely to produce the best results; and the Raja, naturally of an observant character, kept a diary in which he noted down the principal scenes or incidents which from time to time attracted his attention. After visiting England and Scotland, as the weather began to get cold His Highness left England in November intending to return to India by the Tyrol and Italy. It was not till the 13th November that he first complained of illness at Innsbruck, and was treated by his Mahomedan doctor for fever. As the Tyrol was then extremely cold, Captain West urged him to push on further south, and in November 24th the party arrived at Florence. Here he was persuaded to consult Dr. Frazer, and subsequently two eminent Italian physicians were also called in for a consultation. No one seems to have at this time anticipated the sad end which was so near at hand, and on the 30th November the Raja suddenly expired a few minutes after midnight. His death was entirely unexpected, and the cause of it is reported to have been partial paralysis of the bowels and congestion of the liver. Through the co-operation of the British Minister at Florence and the friendly assistance of the municipal authorities, the body was disposed of according to the rites of the Hindoo religion, and burnt in the still midnight on the banks of the Arno.

So melancholy a termination of a career full of promise naturally evoked expressions of sympathy and condolence from all quarters. Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy, all expressed their sorrow at the sad intelligence. The Right Honorable the Governor of Bombay in Council announced with deep regret the melancholy event on the following day in a *Bombay Government Gazette* Extraordinary, in which he recorded that "the many amiable qualities of His Highness, his intelligence, and the desire he evinced to devote himself to secure the welfare of the people whom he was soon to be called on to govern, render his premature removal the greater loss both to his subjects and the Government." In his own country the sorrow of his friends and fellow countrymen was not less sincere. In Bombay a considerable sum was raised by subscription to perpetuate His Highness's name in some suitable manner, and a memorial fund of upwards of Rs. 20,000 has been raised in the Kohlapore and Southern Maratha States for the founding of scholarships in the late Raja's name in the High School at Kohlapore.

As the Raja's death was so sudden, no will was left, and his last wishes were not ascertained. The question of his succession is, therefore, under the consideration of Government; and though their decision in this matter has not yet been officially promulgated, it is known that, with the consent of the family of the deceased, a suitable boy will be adopted to succeed to the vacant throne. It will now be necessary to give a brief account of the administration of the principality during the year under report.

The financial condition of the State continued very satisfactory. The aggregate revenues may be estimated at about 30 lakhs; but so numerous are the alienations of revenue that only 12 lakhs are collected on behalf of the State. As it thus appears that two-fifths of the State revenues are alienated, an inquiry into all alienation claims becomes a matter of considerable importance; and the Political Agent has disposed of 1,214 such cases in the course of the year, the result of which is an annual increase of Rs. 6,000 per annum to the State revenues. The progress made would have been greater but for the heavy work of the Political Agent, who, owing to the absence of the Raja and Captain West, and to the continued supervision which is at present exercised over the feudatory States marginally noted, has had much additional work engaging his attention. The Chief of Vishalgurh died on February 28 last, leaving a son of the age of three years. The financial condition of the State is reported to be good, but the arrangement made by Government for its future administration do not fall within the period embraced by this report.

Kagul.
Inchulkurunjee.
Vishalgurh.
Bowra.

The civil work is performed in three courts exclusive of the Agency tribunals, namely, that of the Sudder Ameen at Kohlapore and the Moonsiff's at Shirole and Kudgaum. In the past year, 2,386 cases were filed in these three courts against 2,942 in the previous year, whilst the number of suits disposed of in the past twelve months was 2,517, leaving at the close of the year 275 suits for disposal. This does not include the work performed in the temporarily administered States, nor on the other jagheer estates of which separate returns are forwarded. Full statistics are furnished by the Nyayadhish; but as these would occupy too large a space, it has not been thought desirable to exhibit them in the body of this report.

The statistics of crime are, with the exception of arson, on the whole satisfactory. It is true that eleven cases of murder are reported, being an increase of four upon the previous year; but these are attributed to special or private cases, and do not seem to indicate a greater tendency on the part of classes to commit more violent crimes than formerly. The increase in the crime of arson is very marked. Five hundred and forty-six fires have occurred, mainly in the Punalla and Atte Petas, where the usual remedy for personal feuds and ill-feeling seems to consist in setting fire to stacks and houses. Stringent measures will, in future, be adopted to put a stop to this dangerous and criminal practice. The number of inquests was as large as 227, more than half of which were held over persons alleged to have been accidentally drowned. The police have been warned to investigate such cases with caution, and to be careful that no deaths arising from criminal acts are ascribed to the result of accident without due inquiry.

The educational returns speak for themselves, and fully justify the statement that the progress of education in Kohlapore has been unusually satisfactory. During the past year there has been an aggregate increase of 14, or 38 per cent. in the number of schools; 1,285, or 57 per cent., in the number of scholars; and Rs. 1,813, or 33 per cent., in the amount of school fees collected. The total increase under the present administration has been 200 per cent. in the number of schools, 268 per cent. in that of scholars, and 350 per cent. in the amount of fees collected. An attempt has likewise been made to spread female education, and with this object a girl's class was opened in one of the schools. A separate room was assigned for it, and the attempt has been so far successful that 21 girls received instruction in it in the past six months. It is gratifying to learn that the advantages of instruction are appreciated no less by the better classes than by the lower strata of society. As many as 38 Sirdars' and better class of children attended the several schools established in the State, and the accounts of their attendance and of their progress are generally satisfactory.

In a State which aims at improving the condition of its subjects, the development of works of public utility and convenience forms an important function of Government. Accordingly great progress in this department is reported to have been made during the past fifteen months. Rs. 3,08,000 have been expended upon this object. The most important works are the bridge over the Punchgunga on the Poona and Dharwar mail line, which is still in course of construction, the preparation of materials for a bridge over the Krishna, and the Rajaram High School building, of which the foundation stone was laid by the late Raja, and which when completed will be a very handsome building. Besides the above works many other roads were commenced and several schools opened. A small though exceedingly useful building has just been completed, which is intended as an asylum for 12 lunatics. The hospital and dispensary at Kohlapore has afforded relief to a large number of patients, though, owing to the state of public health, fewer cases have been treated than last year.

To the zealous and careful administration of this country under Colonel G. S. A. Anderson must be ascribed the generally satisfactory condition of affairs disclosed in this report.

The local Government have on several occasions recorded its satisfaction with the conduct of affairs in Kohlapore, and the Government of India has recently marked its approbation of Colonel Anderson's services by sanctioning an increase to his pay as Political Agent.

The public health was on the whole good, and the harvest was abundant. About the end of September it was feared that the return of pilgrims from Pundharpore would scatter the seeds of cholera throughout the district, and in several of the southern petas this disease of a severe and fatal type made its appearance. The most stringent quarantine rules were enforced, sanitary precautions recommended, and medicines freely distributed through the agency of the district authorities. The measures thus enforced were successful, and the disease was localized and stamped out as it occurred.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE BALLET TROUPE.—"When is the bally troops coming on?" asked Mrs. Partington, after watching the dancers at the theatre about half an hour. "That is the ballet troupe," said Ike, with a smile, pointing to the beautiful sylphs that were fluttering like butterflies about the stage. "Well, I believe in calling things by their true names; I thought it was a troop of horse, like the Anderson cavalry, that took their tower out west. Well, continued the old lady, "if there ever was any body that needed sympathy, it's them! Worn their dresses right up to their knees by dancing, poor creatures! By-and-bye, at this rate, they won't have anything to wear!"

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—It is now conclusively established that no other Oil can possibly produce the same beneficial effects as Dr. de Jongh's Oil on the consumptive invalid. Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., Surgeon, of Leominster, in recording its efficacy in consumption, writes: "Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending 6th January amounted, for passengers, &c., to Rs. 47,416-12-10, and for goods, &c., to Rs. 69,199-13-10, making together Rs. 1,16,616-10-8, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 140-2-8. During the corresponding week in 1871 the receipts were Rs. 88,639-1-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 143-3-3.

THE FIREWORKS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA.—The fireworks on Friday evening at Government House were a success. A large crowd of guests occupied the grand stair-case, which formed an excellent theatre, while thousands of natives filled the free places outside the compound. The wind was unfortunately from the north, and so blew the smoke and the rocket sticks towards the congregated assembly. The soot and the cinders were so plentiful that my head felt quite coaled. I have to record a few trivial accidents which might have been worse. Several ladies got their hair singed; a great deal of this had been just recently purchased, though in one case it is said to have really belonged to the wearer. One young lady, I noticed, completely surrounded by sparks, several apparently quite ready to pop. Thinking she looked anxious and uneasy, and observing that she was sweetly pretty, I volunteered to put them out, but was informed rather coldly that she rather liked sparks and at any rate preferred them to sticks, alluding, I suppose, to the rockets. After the fireworks, the company went upstairs to eat and drink, but as I had had some dinner before leaving home I ordered my buggy, came away and slumbered.—*Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal.*

THE KOOKA INSURRECTION.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, Jan. 19.)

THE following is a full and accurate account of the recent Kooka insurrection. To explain the allusions to places, and the route of the insurgent band, we publish with this issue a sketch map, the roughness of which, hastily prepared as it was in office this morning, our readers will readily excuse.

About Friday last, the 12th instant, Ram Sing, head of the Kookas, sent information to the police at Loodiana that a party of about 200 men, after attending the *Lohri* festival at his house, had gone off without his permission, with the avowed object of avenging the death of the Sooba, Gainee Sing, one of the Kookas hung at Loodiana some time ago for his share in the Raikote assault, and that he believed they intended to attack and take the town of Kotla. This news was at once, of course, sent on to Government and also to the Kotla authorities.

On Sunday, 14th, at evening twilight, the party made an assault upon the house of Buddan Sing, the Sirdar of Maloudh, which is about 22 miles south-east of Loodiana. A small party came on a little in advance of the rest, and on reaching the gate of the enwalled town, they cried, "Lo! Ram Sing comes; make way, make way!" and under this ruse they gained admission into the town, and, being at once followed by the remainder, made their way straight through it to the palace of the chief, with the intricate passages of which their guide was evidently accurately acquainted, for they reached the distant and secluded chamber which he occupied without any delay or difficulty, cutting down the coachman and a moonshee dead on the way. Fortunately, the chief was only slightly wounded, and by this time an alarm was raised throughout the town, and the people turned out and soon routed the rebels, who were shortly driven out, leaving two dead and six prisoners, of whom one was a woman, and four were more or less wounded. The casualties on the Maloudh side were two killed, and eight or ten more or less slightly wounded. The chief object of the Kookas in attacking this place was probably to punish the chief, who is a relative of the Maharaja of Puttiala, for his assistance in the Raikote affair, and to obtain arms and money for their intended assault of Kotla, which State being at present without a head (the Nawab is a minor), they hoped to gain possession of. Both these objects were however frustrated, for they gained almost nothing by the diversion they made upon this place.

After leaving Maloudh, the rebels proceeded towards Kotla, and spent the night in an old garden about a mile and a half from that town. At sunrise next morning, that is, on the 15th, they rushed into the enwalled town of Kotla and at once made for the palace of the late Nawab, around which are the chief public buildings, including the Treasury. Owing to the information they had previously received, the authorities there were in a great measure prepared; some very hard fighting, however, occurred, and the rebels were at length driven out with a loss of seven killed and five captured, of whom one was severely wounded, and another was a female. They were afterwards followed by the Kotla troops, but they rapidly retreated towards the village of Rurr, in the territory of Puttiala, and about eight koss south of Kotla. The loss on the Kotla side was altogether eight killed, and about double that number more or less wounded.

The Kotla authorities at once sent intelligence to the Tehsildar of Sherepore, which is a few miles distant from Rurr, and also in the Puttiala State. This officer lost no time in pursuing the rebels, and accompanied by a few armed men, he surprised them during the same day and succeeded in capturing, with little or no resistance, about seventy of them, of whom nearly half were wounded, thus showing how severely they had been punished at Kotla.

These prisoners were brought into Kotla on the 17th, and forty-nine of them were shortly afterwards executed by the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police, who arrived there the previous day from Maloudh.

The forty-nine men executed were blown from guns in the presence of Mr. Cowan, the Deputy Commissioner. One of the Kookas rushed at him, but was immediately cut to pieces.

Of the rebel band, a few were armed with swords, about double the number with *gundassas*, a sort of broad axe, a few with sticks, and the remainder were empty handed; there were a few females amongst them, and some children. Those who were not captured by the Sherepore Tehsildar at Rurr, dispersed to the neighbouring villages, it is said, but they have probably all, or nearly all, been since caught by the Puttiala officials, who continued to scour the country.

On the first intimation of the proposed outbreak, the most efficient arrangements were made by the Government. Troops were at once moved towards Loodiana, and some Europeans arrived even on the 16th; since that time more troops have been sent, and now the force is a considerable one, consisting of artillery, cavalry, and infantry. The Commissioner of the division is on the spot, and every arrangement has been made for preserving the peace. Indeed, the measures which are being adopted throughout the province by the Government are of the most radical nature, and such as to inspire the utmost confidence and a hope of immediate tranquillity.

The most efficient measure being carried out by Government consists of very extensive arrests and deportations, of which we cannot say more at present.

As in the Raikote affair the Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police, and the Civil Surgeon, were quickly on the move as soon as the news arrived from Maloudh. They arrived there early in the afternoon of the following day, and the next morning the Civil Surgeon started alone for Kotla, leaving the other two officers to complete their judicial proceedings at Maloudh, after which they followed on, reaching Kotla the same day. After examining the killed and wounded, they returned to Loodiana.

Ram Singh and four other leading men have been seized and sent to Allahabad, and four others are now awaiting judgment. At Loodianah, great numbers of troops are now gathered, and though excitement still runs high, confidence is perfectly restored.

M. TAINE'S "NOTES ON ENGLAND."

(TRANSLATED FOR THE "DAILY NEWS" FROM THE PARIS "TEMPS.")

XXIII.—TYPICAL ENGLISH MEN AND WOMEN.

AT bottom the essential thing in a country is man. Since my arrival I have made a collection of types, and I class them with those which I had collected last year. As the result of experience, the best method in my eyes is always that of artists and of naturalists; to note each face or very salient expression, follow its shades, its debasements, and its combinations; to verify its repetition in several individuals; to separate in this way the leading characteristic traits, comparing, interpreting, and classifying them. Painters and romance writers act thus by instinct, when by means of some personages they furnish us with an epitome of their era and of their society. Botanists and zoologists act thus on system when, choosing some plants or some animals whose characters are well marked, they exhibit to us in five or six representative types, all the species of a class.

Seated on a bench in a public walk, or stationed in the morning at the outlet from a railway station, French eyes accustomed to French physiognomies very quickly perceive differences; the memory keeps them in view although the intelligence cannot, as yet, clearly comprehend them. One continues to do this daily at table in a railway carriage, in an omnibus, at an evening party, during a visit, in the city, in the country. At the end of some days certain new types, rare in France, common here, arise and stand forth; week after week, they become distinct, acquire completeness, call forth questions and answers, fit into one another, and end by forming a whole. Now, consider that in order to describe them it is often necessary to exhibit them in all their prominence—that is to say, in their excess, and that the excess is never the rule; the pure type, such as it can be rendered by pen or pencil, is an exception; in Nature it is almost always more or less changed; but in Nature its degrees and varieties are grouped, and in accordance with it, while making the requisite deductions, the reader and spectator can picture it to themselves without very great incorrectness. Arranged in groups, the following are those which have struck me the most:—

1. The robust individual, largely and solidly built, the fine colossus, at times six feet high and broad in proportion. This is very common among soldiers, notably among the Life Guards, a picked body of men. Their countenance is fresh, blooming, their flesh magnificent; it might be supposed they had been chosen for an exhibition of human products, like prize beets and cauliflowers. They have a fund of good humour, sometimes of good nature, generally of awkwardness. Their foppery is of a special kind. In light scarlet jacket, with a little cane in hand, they strut along displaying their shape and the lower part of their back; the distinct parting in their pomaded hair is seen under their small undress cap. One of them, stationary at a street corner, well set up, the shoulders down, majestically displays himself to the street boys. In point of mass they are monuments; but these may be too much of a good thing, and movement is so essential to matter. Other monuments rather less tall, but even fresher and more varnished, are the servants of a great house. They wear white cravats with large faultless bows, scarlet or canary-coloured knee breeches, are magnificent in shape and amplitude; their calves especially are enormous. In the fashionable neighbourhoods, beneath the vestibule, about five o'clock in the evening, the butler seated, newspaper in hand, sips a glass of port; around him, ushers, corded lackeys, footmen with their sticks, gaze with an indolent and a lordly air upon the middle-class passers-by. The coachmen are prodigiously broad shouldered and developed; how many yards of cloth must be required to clothe such figures? These are the favourites of creation, the best fed, the most easy-going, all chosen and picked in order to act as specimens of the nation's physique. In the great houses their clothing is found them; the two lackeys must be of equal height, like two horses. Each of them states his height in the newspaper advertisements; 5 feet 9 inches and a half, 5 feet 11 inches. So much goes for the size of the calves, so much for the shapeliness of the ankles, so much for the commanding presence; the ornamental look is worth to them as much as an extra 20*l.* a year. They are taken care of, and they take care of themselves in consequence. Their table is nearly as well served as that of their masters; they have several kinds of wine and beer, and hours of relaxation. It is necessary that their exterior should proclaim the wealth and style of the house; they know this and are proud of it. However, their stuck up airs have become proverbial. Thackeray has drawn upon them for several characters in his novels, and has made them the subject of one romance. *Punch* has caricatures on the same subject; a valet gives his master warning because he has seen his lordship on the top of an omnibus, another because the colour of the livery does not suit his complexion. The lackey behind a carriage is so fine that he resembles a big doll; street boys stick pins into his calves to see if they are real or stuffed.

There is the same athletic and full-fleshed type among the gentlemen; I know four or five specimens among my acquaintances. Sometimes the excess of feeding adds a variety; this was true of a certain gentleman in my railway carriage on the Derby day; large ruddy features with flabby and pendant cheeks, large red whiskers, blue eyes without expression, an enormous trunk in a short light jacket, noisy respiration; his blood gave a tinge of pink to his hands, his neck, his temple, and even underneath his hair; when he compressed his eyelids, his physiognomy was as disquieting and heavy as that seen in the portraits of Henry VIII.; when in repose, in presence of this mass of flesh, one thought of a beast for the butcher, and quietly computed twenty stones of meat. Towards fifty, owing to the effect of the same diet seasoned with port wine, the figure and the face are spoiled, the teeth protrude, the physiognomy is distorted, and turn to horrible and tragical caricature, as, for example, a fat and fiery general at the Volunteer Review in Hydepark, who had the air of a bulldog and had a brick-dust face spotted with violet excrescences. The last variety is seen among the common people, where spirits take the place of port, among other places in the low streets which border the Thames; several apoplectical and swollen faces, whereof the scarlet hue turns almost to black, worn-out, bloodshot eyes, like raw lobsters, the brute brutalised. Lessen the quantity of blood and fat, while retaining the same bone and structure, and increasing the countrified look; large and wild beard and moustache, tangled hair, rolling eyes, truculent muzzle, big knotted hands: this is the primitive Teuton issuing from his woods; after the portly animal, after the overfed animal, comes the fierce animal, the English bull.

All that is rare enough; these are the extremes of the type. Much more common is the labouring animal, the great bony body, full of protuberances and projections, not well set up, ungainly, clumsy, slightly automatic, but of strong build, and as capable of resistance as of effort. It is not less common among gentlemen, clergymen, the liberal professions, than among the people. I have three specimens of it before my eyes. (1.) A tall clergyman, stiff, frigid, and who will never thaw: gestures of a semaphore, narrow and dogmatic opinions, yet charitable, and who demonstrates his devotedness; this stout framework was required to endure for thirty years the apostolic profession; constant sermons, visits in noisome lanes, night-watches, long walks on foot in the mud of the suburbs. (2.) A member of Parliament, with the shoulders, feet, and hands of a carman, large white teeth too close together, strong jaws which scarcely open to speak, irregular and very marked traits, his whole person largely and rudely shaped as if by strokes of a pruning knife, and insufficiently cut down; the modern dress, the gloves, the blue cravat, the dazzlingly white linen, are out of place on these muscles, which might draw a dray, and engage in a boxing match. His eye is dim, his gestures are few, he is sparing of speech, he has no wit, nor, it seems, any ideas; he is not a leader, he is but a member of a party, he votes and works. But for the long night sittings, for the scrutiny of blue books and the verification of accounts, for meetings, committees, clubs, for wearying and indefinite labour he is well-built and admirable. (3.) The third is an Englishman of the middle class, whom I met yesterday in an omnibus with his family. He was thirty-two, dressed in new clothes, with an income, I should suppose, of from £480 to £600 a year; had an air of solidity and of resolution, being a good machine well mounted, well constructed, well kept, untiring and regular, the true budding paterfamilias; cold in appearance, correct, motionless, slightly heavy and dull. At his side, a young wife in black velvet, too showy bonnet and finery, innocent and pleasing, always occupied with her baby, which is very white, overabounding in flesh, health, and fat, with stuck-out and embroidered petticoats which make a bunch and a display. In front is the nurse, thirty-five years old, who strives to please and to smile respectfully. That is a good specimen of an English family; the husband energetically, conscientiously, and without yawning drags his conjugal chariot; his happiness must consist in taking tea, with slippers on, at his home in the evening; he will have many children who, not knowing how to gain a livelihood, will emigrate, and who will require to have a constitution like his own to undergo their hardships. Place in this powerful frame of bones and muscles the lucid, calm, active intelligence developed by special education or by complete education, and you will have the fine variety of the same type, the serious, capable man, worthy of commanding, in whom, during the hour of need, one might and one ought to place confidence, who will accomplish difficult tasks. In spick-span new clothes, in too light a dress, the disparity between the habit and its wearer is not far from being grotesque. But fancy him on the bridge of a vessel, in battle, or simply in a counting-house at the head of twenty clerks, on the bench, and pronouncing decisions, governing fortunes or lives, he will be beautiful, morally beautiful. This body can contain the soul without succumbing.

Many of the women have the same power of growth and structure, more frequently indeed than in France; out of every ten young girls one is admirable, and upon five or six a naturalist painter would look with pleasure. On horseback especially, and in full gallop, they are amazons, not only by their skill and the firmness of their seat, but on account of their figure and their health. In their presence one thinks of the natural form of life, Grecian and gymnastic. Yesterday one of them in a drawing-room, tall, with well developed bust and shoulders, blooming cheeks, active, and without too much expression, seemed to me to be made to live in the avenues of a park, or in the great hall of a castle, like her sister, the antique statue, in the free air of the mountains, or under the portico of a temple upon the sea-shore; neither the one nor the other could breathe in our small Parisian dwellings. The mauve silk of the dress follows the form from the neck to the lips, descends and spreads forth like a lustrous wave; in order to depict her as a goddess it would require the palette of Rubens, his rosy red spread over a tint of milk, his large masses of flesh fixed by one dash of the brush; only here the contour is more severe, and the head is nobler. Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who came to see the Court of the Regent in France, severely rallied our slim, painted, affected beauties, and proudly held up as a contrast "the natural charms and the lively colours of the unsullied complexions" of Englishwomen. By way of compensation one may sometimes recal this mocking sketch by Hamilton:—"Madam Wetenhall was properly speaking a beauty wholly English: permeated with lily and roses, with snow and milk, as regards colours: formed of wax with regard to her arms and her hands, her throat and her feet, but altogether without soul or air. Her visage was the tiniest, but it was always the same visage; one might say that she took it out of case in the morning and put it back in the evening, without having used it during the day. What else would you expect? Nature had made her a doll from infancy, and the white Wetenhall remained a doll till her death." Yet, even when the physiognomy and the form are commonplace, the whole satisfies the mind; a solid bony structure, and upon it healthy flesh, constitute what is essential in a living creature; the impression is the same as that produced by a house built of well-hewn stone, whereof the plaster and polish are new; one does not require that it should be architecturally perfect nor even elegant; it will withstand bad weather, it is comfortable, suits its occupant; that suffices.

There are two probable causes. The one, which is of a special character, the hereditary conformation of the race; the other, which is the custom of open-air living and bodily exercise. A Review spoke recently about the rude, unfeeling health which slightly startles delicate foreign ladies, and attributes it to riding on horseback and the long walks which English ladies take in the country. To these advantages are joined several inconveniences; the fair complexion is easily and quickly spoilt; in the case of many young ladies, the nose reddens early; they have too many children, and this deteriorates them. You marry a blond, slender, and clear-complexioned woman; ten years afterwards you will perhaps have at your side a housekeeper, a nurse, a sitting hen; I have in my mind two or three of these matrons, broad, stiff, and destitute of ideas; red face, eyes the colour of blue china, huge white teeth—forming the tricolour flag. In other cases the type becomes exaggerated; one sees extraordinary asparagus-sticks planted in spreading dresses. Moreover, two out of every three have their feet shod with stout masculine boots; and as to the long projecting teeth, it is impossible to train oneself to endure them. Is this a cause, or an effect, of the carnivorous régime? The too ornate and badly-adjusted dress completes these disparities. It consists of violet or dark crimson silks, of grass-green flowered gowns, blue sashes, jewellery—the whole employed sometimes to caparison gigantic jades who recall discharged heavy cavalry horses, sometimes vast well-hooped butts, which burst in spite of their hoops. Of this cast was a lady, in Hyde-park, one of these days, on horseback, followed by her groom. She was fifty-five, had several chins, the rest in proportion, an imperious and haughty mien; the whole shook at the slightest trot, and it was hard not to laugh.

Another specimen is the children. I have seen Eton and Harrow-on-the-Hill. The small ones in the nursery are living flowers—full blown roses; in the country especially, the large cherub cheeks, the firmness and quantity of the flesh proclaim the abounding sap which will afterwards produce a sturdy fellow. About seven and upwards, it is not intelligence which predominates, but physical and moral energy. The manner is often rude, very unamiable; one thinks of young bull-dogs. For example, the young ones of H—— and M——, sons of great families, seem to be and are simple cubs averse to culture, good only for hunting and school fights. An observer said to me—"A young Englishman is ferocious, unconquerable; the blood of the Scandinavian rover is in his veins; hence the usage of the birth; in our schools we could not dispense with it." He is not very precocious and vivacious, but has plenty of daring and tenacity. George Eliot has given a very good specimen of this in the character of Tom in "The Mill on the Floss." Very often he is a blockhead: the caricatures have represented this trait. A little fellow of eight says to his sister of eighteen, "Charlotte, lend me your paintbox." "No, sir, you know how you spoiled it the last time." "Very well, then I shall put my guinea pig on your neck." And he raises the guinea-pig to perform his threat. The animal instincts are too powerful in him, he is too full of health, he hates books, he neither will nor can learn. He prefers eating, boxing, playing at cricket, riding on horseback. Owing to another effect of the same instincts, he is brave, patient, hardy, inured to blows and risks of all kinds. The author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays" says, "It is strange to see how fond nearly all young English boys are of danger; you will find ten ready to join in a hunt, climb a tree, swim across a stream, if there be a chance of their breaking their necks or drowning themselves; and out of them you will not find more than one to play at marbles, remain on dry land, or bathe within his depth." Young Tom, when going to school, passes a very cold night on the top of the coach, and, frozen though he be, he persists in doing so, because he has the "silent pleasure, so dear to every Englishman, of enduring, resisting, and struggling with something, and not giving way." I can call to mind fifty similar minor facts. On the whole, I am certain that the animal physique, the primitive man, such as Nature bequeathed to civilization, is of a stronger and rougher species here. The following are some of these minor facts. During these days I have seen farm and draught horses in breweries and in two farms: they resemble elephants; one of the farmers has twelve of them which cost from 50*l* to 60*l*. They are the athletes of the species; lustrous hair; reins full of muscle, colossal croppers. The smallest one among them is French, and the farmer says it is the weakest, the least capable of standing changes of temperature. Now, I have everywhere found this kind of consanguinity between the horse and the human being; for example, follow it up successively in the Department of the Var, at Orleans, in Normandy, and in England. On the other hand, a skilful physician who prescribes for a Frenchman here does not give him more than half a dose; the English dose would be too strong for him, and would hurt him; if you ask a chemist for a purge, he hands calomel to you; an Englishman often keeps it by him, and takes a pill of it when his head feels rather heavy; the medicines here might be compounded for French horses. In like manner their common wines, port, sherry, very hot, very spirituous, are loaded with brandy in addition; this mixture deprives them of delicacy, yet if they were pure the English would consider them insipid; our Bordeaux wines and even our Burgundies are too light for them. Amongst the middle class, ale, stout, or porter are preferred, especially brandy and water, a kind of grog in which the half is spirit; to please them it is necessary that the beverage should be rough or fiery, their palate must be either scratched or scraped. The same impression is made on trying their cookery, which, excepting that of their very fine clubs, and of the "Continental" English, who keep a French or Italian cook, has no savour. I have purposely dined in twenty taverns, from the lowest to be highest, in London and elsewhere. I got large portions of fat meat and vegetables, without sauce; one is amply and wholesomely fed, but one has no pleasure in eating. In the best Liverpool eating-house they do not know how to dress a fowl. If you would tickle your palate, there is a cruet filled with pickles, peppers, sauces, and Chili vinegar. I once inadvertently put two drops of it into my mouth. I might as well have swallowed a hot cinder. At Greenwich, having already partaken of plain whitebait, I helped myself to some out of a second dish; it was devilled, and fitted for skinning the tongue. Lastly, on the coaches and on the bridge of the steamboats many gentlemen, and even ladies, remain out of choice in the wind and rain, exposed to be blown about and drenched; the inclemencies of the weather please them. In my opinion, all these traits denote senses less delicate and a temperament more robust.

Such a robust frame has vast wants. They consider us sober; yet we ought to consider them voracious. Economists say that on an average a Frenchman eats a sheep and a half yearly, and an Englishman four sheep. At the tables of the eating houses, you are served with a small piece of bread along with a very large helping of meat. *Punch* contains caricatures of juvenile gluttons:—"What a horrible life," said a young girl on seeing two enormous pigs which were being fattened, "to do nothing but eat and sleep." Her brother of ten replies, "There is nothing in the world which I should like better." The exaggeration is clear, but it denotes a trait of manners. Vanbrugh in his "Journey to London" had previously depicted the little gluttonous squire, a being unknown in France. From all time they have gloried in being meat-eaters and substantially fed; in their eyes this was a privilege of their race and an aliment of their courage. Mr. Froude calls them "a sturdy, high-hearted race, sound in body and fierce in spirit, and furnished with thews and sinews which, under the stimulus of those 'great shins of beef,' their common diet, were the wonder of the age. . . . . Again and again, a few thousands of them carried dismay into the heart of France. Four hundred adventurers, vagabond apprentices from London, who formed a volunteer corps in the Calais garrison, were for years the terror of Normandy. In the very frolic of conscious power they fought and plundered without pay, without reward, except what they could win for themselves; and when they fell at last, they fell only when surrounded by six times their number, and were cut to pieces in careless desperation. Invariably, by friend and foe alike, the English are described as the fiercest people in all Europe (the English wild beasts, Benevento Cellini calls them), and this great physical power they owed to the profuse abundance in which they lived, and to the soldiers' training in which every man of them was bred from childhood."

An Englishman with whom I conversed at the Derby was influenced by the same principle in wholly disapproving of temperance societies; according to him the race required stimulants; even in India where he had lived five years the English would make a mistake in entirely abandoning spirituous liquors. "Our sailors cannot do without their glass of spirits. We are eminently an energetic people; we require strong meat and drink to sustain our frames; without them we should have no animal spirits; it is on account of this régime that our mariners are so hardy and so brave. When they board, after discharging their pistols, they fling them at random on the enemy's deck, saying that they are certain to find them again after the victory." It is possible that he was right. Certain organizations are prodigal; there are chimneys which draw badly unless the fire be great; besides, the climate, the fog, the large expenditure of physical and mental labour necessitate copious repasts; an English workman, who does as much work with his own hands as a Frenchman and a half, and lives amidst the fog of Manchester, is a locomotive of which the boiler does not make steam only by using spirits and meat. Pitt did not find two bottles of port wine too large a quantity to take with his dinner; but I return to my types.

NOTICES.

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AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 22 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27 per dozen.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS.—LORD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS.—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
BASS'S PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO H.M. THE QUEEN, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB. THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB. THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB. THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.

LONDON HOUSES .... {44, MARK LANE, E.C. / 20, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.
BORDEAUX HOUSE.........PLACE DU CHAMP DU MARS.
CALCUTTA HOUSE ....10, HARE STREET.
BOMBAY HOUSE.. ....DEAN LANE.

C. P. & Co. have pleasure in submitting a revised abstract of their well-known BRANDS.

Full particulars and detailed descriptive Price Lists to be obtained at their Offices.

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 42*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 32*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 84.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 23*.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21.
NUITS— Rs 26. CHABLIS— Rs. 26*.
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. 25-8*. FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER— Rs. 42*. RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNNER— Rs. 34. HOCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
STEIN WEIN— Rs. 20.
COGNAC— Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry,—nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints.*

TERMS.

Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

REGISTERED
TRADE A MARK

The adulteration of BEER being now practised to a very great extent,

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co.,
("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE,
OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of
JAMES AITKEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA.
JAMES BOGIE,
BOMBAY.

BORDEAUX WINES.
Just received by Suez Canal.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1858, a sound light "Breakfast" Wine ....Quarts per dozen.	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1851, a superior "Breakfast" or "Cup" Wine ....Quarts per dozen.	14 0	16 0
Do. Do. Do. Pints ...	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1849, a good Dinner Wine ....Quarts per dozen.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX, vintage 1848, the finest Claret imported ....Quarts per dozen.	30 0	34 0

SAUTERNES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BARSAC, vintage 1861, a light delicate sound Wine ....Quarts per dozen.	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861...Quarts per dozen.	23 8	26 0
Do. Do. vintage 1858, a very superior Wine.......... Quarts per doz.	30 0	34 0

BURGUNDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CHABLIS, white, vintage 1861, an agreeable delicate Wine ....Quarts per doz.	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858, of superior bouquet and body ....Quarts per doz.	22 0	24 0
POMARD, red, a superior full-bodied Wine, with rich bouquet and flavour ....Quarts per doz.	22 8	25 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
WINE ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINLOCH'S AMONTILLADO.—Indescribably soft, A standard Wine. Rs. 32. Five per cent. on three dozens.

KINLOCH'S REFORM SHERRY.—Another shipment of this favorite Wine just landed ex "Saladin." Rs. 18.

KINLOCH'S FINE OLD PORT.—The taste of Messrs. Kinloch & Co. shines very conspicuously in the selection of this Wine. Quarts, Rs. 25. Pints, Rs. 13.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—From J. J. BORDES, the sole authorised shipper. In very fine order. Quarts, Rs. 36. Pints, Rs. 19.

KINLOCH'S CHAMPAGNE.—Numerous enquirers will be glad to learn that this fine Wine is again in stock. Its increasing reputation has induced the shippers to make larger consignments. Few Wines in this market match it. Quarts, Rs. 32. Pints, Rs. 17.

KEMP'S No. 1 BRANDY.—Rs. 38.

KEMP'S No. 2 BRANDY.—Rs. 27. No. 2 is a very fine spirit, believed to be superior to anything now in the market. No. 1 is probably equal to any Brandy that ever has, or will be, produced.

KINLOCH'S BRANDY.—Another of those choice Cognacs which the Undersigned are in the habit of importing. Rs. 30.

KEMP'S BURGUNDIES.—Of exquisite bouquet and flavour. A rare treat for Christmas.
Pommard, Rs. 16 per dozen.
Beaune, " 18 "

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—Rs. 9.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Per Bottle, Rs. [illegible] Claret Cup made with the above is [illegible] some, delicious, and economical of all [illegible] for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FA[illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, [illegible] Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.